THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Boiler Iron,
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Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 144½.

CITY ITEMS.

Western University.

The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Catalogues at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book Store, Wood street.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the state. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher,

The only genuine article,) McBride's King of Pain, and all the standard patent medicines of the day, at Allison's Wholesale and retail Drug House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

The Great Remedy.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain, sold at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Indigo.

When you want a good article, go to McClarran's Drug Store.

Depot

For Dr. McBride's King of Pain, McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Lock-box for Sale.

Price $50. Address Y. M. S., Commercial office.

Parametias, Coburgs, Baratheas,

Etc.—Several cases of these just opened, in black and colors: prices from 37 to 75 cents per yard: at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

French Merinos.

Twenty cases just opened—every color, and every shade of color—selling at $1 00, 1 25, 1 50 and 1 75, and 6-4 wide at $2 00. These prices are about $1 00 per yard less than those of last year. Also, reps and empress cloths, merino and cashmere plaids at the same rates and in great variety, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Dress Goods.

New styles, at 25 to 37 cents, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Silks.

The largest stock we have ever exhibited—moire antiques, black, dark, medium and evening colors. Also all kinds of plain, fancy and black silks, from 81 25 to $7 00 per yard, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Poplins and Alpacas,

Black and colored. Ten cases just opened, embracing every color, at 37, 50, 62 and 75 cents per yard—one-half of former prices—at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Sale of Lots.

We invite special attention to the second great sale of lots at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, near Station, this afternoon, 11th inst. This delightful locality needs no selling.

Have You Tried that Indigo,

At McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street?

Go to McClarran's Drug Store

For Dr. McBride's King of Pain, Fruit Wax or Indigo.

Positive Sale Below Cost,

To make room for the entire renovation and enlargement of McClelland's Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth street. This is a rare opportunity for all, as everything must be sold in less than twenty days.

The Greatest Remedy Known.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain. Sold wholesale and retail at McClarran's Drug Store.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain,

Another lot just received at McClarran's Drug Store.

Fruit Wax.

The best article in the market sold at McClarran's Drug store.

Buy Your Drugs,

Patent Medicines, Soda Ash and Potash at headquarters for all general articles, Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Check Books

From all the banks and brokers, for sale at the stationery store of Myers, Schryer & Co., 39 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

REVIVAL OF COMMERCE.

The following table is given to show the extraordinary revival of coast commerce at the port of New York alone, since the war closed:

	Number.	Tonnage.
New York to Boston, &c.	15	11,000
New York to Providence	4	4,940
New York to Portland	2	1,179
New York to Baltimore	3	7,270
New York to Washington, &c.	6	2,793
New York to Richmond, &c.	2	1,930
New York to Beaufort, &c.	2	967
New York to Newbern	6	2,150
New York to Wilmington	11	6,900
New York to Charleston	11	7,913
New York to Savannah	9	7,182
New York to Mobile	4	5,872
New York to Apalachicola	2	800
New York to New Orleans	23	19,103
New York to Galveston	4	2,831
Total	121	113,329

This is what New York has accomplished within a few months. In the enumeration, moreover, no notice has been taken of the large and magnificent steamships that are plying thence to Vera Cruz, Aspinwall and Havana, nor of the many ships, brigs, barks and schooners that are daily loading and leaving for some port on our coast. If every vessel, both steam and sailing, that is engaged in this business could be ascertained, the total number would not fall far short of 300 vessels.

The Boston *Post* says since the war closed the commerce of that city has largely increased, and that paper gives an elaborate description of the new lines running South and East from that port. The whole number is forty steamers, the united measurment of which is 46,071 tons.

DANGER TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The following extract from a letter from one of our most distinguished representatives in England has been recently received. Itshows conclusively what efforts are being made to break down our labor market that the builders of British pirate steamers may do our manufacturing while our returned heroes are patroling the streets, asking for employment which our manufacturers cannot furnish:

"Great efforts will now be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to induce us to reduce our tariffs and permit them to do all our manufacturing. They are beginning to stir this matter already. Our warm personal friends will be put forward to move the matter—such men as John Bright, Goldwin Smith, and others, who have stood by us through this war. I have seen decisive evidence of this purpose here. Personally we owe them very much, but we may frightfully abominate their free trade principles. They will struggle hard to break down our tariff. See if this does not prove true. There will be a terrible pressure upon the Government.

So it appears that our British "warm personal friends," after having destroyed nearly two-thirds of our manufacturing interests, and thrown thousands of our workmen out of employment, are preparing, with the hearty cooperation of our ex-rebel interest, to deal a finishing blow to the remaining third.

Wool Manufacturer's Association.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, originating at Springfield, Massachusetts, held their first annual meeting here at the Board of Trade Rooms this morning. E. M. Bigelow, of Boston, President. The association numbers two hundred members. They will partake of a grand banquet at the Continental Hotel this evening.

Arrest of Pittsburgh Thieves in Canada.

TORONTO, September 6.—Robinson and Brown, known as the Pittsburgh burglars, were arrested here last night while attempting to rob the residence of Mr. Druillard. The police had previously received information of their intention and trapped them. There have been several attempts at robbery lately. They were suspected.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Muster Out of General Officers.

AMOUNT PAID TO THE SOLDIERS.

More Troops to be Mustered Out.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold at His Post.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 6,

Muster out of General Officers.

There is good authority for stating that another order for mustering out a number of General officers of the volunteer forces is being prepared by the War Department. Some of the single and double starred gentry here are becoming rather nervous in consquence.

From the 1st of May last until the 31st of August, four months, $192,542,005 49 was drawn from the Treasury by the Pay Department for the payment of the soldiers.

Another order directing the immediate muster out of thirty-four regiments and parts of regiments was issued yesterday by the War Department. Among the list are the following: 61st, 153d, 148th, 154th, 155th and 156th Illinois Infantry; 44th, 143d, 148th, and 157th Indiana; 22d and 24th Iowa; 9th, 11th, 20th and 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics; 2d Missouri cavalry, and 52d infantry; consolidated, the 31st, and 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery; 180th and 188th Ohio Infantry, and 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Pennsylvania; 47th Wisconsin Infantry and Co. C, 1st Heavy Artillery: 68th and 11th Kentucky Cavalry.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold.

Sixth Auditor, returned last evening, and this morning resumed the duties of his office.

Hon. James Monroe,

Of Oberlin, Ohio, secretary of the American Legation at Rio de Janeiro, arrived here to-day, with dispatches to the Government from Minister Webb.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day amounted, in round numbers, to one million six hundred thousand dollars.

The First National Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, has been designated as a depository for public monies.

Highly Interesting.

Falling Off in the Revenue Receipts.

Nearly Another Collision.

Arrival of Foreign Railway Men

NEW YORK, September 6.—The *Post's* special says the receipts from the Internal revenue, yesterday, fell back to the old average of a million and a quarter dollars.

Gen. Meade, having completed the inspection of his Military Division, is now on his way North.

We are informed there was another narrow escape from collision on the Long Island railroad, on Monday evening. Coupling on to the broke, leaving a car filled with passengers behind. After a while the train returned for the dissevered car, but before it started, another train came thundering along from the West. The correspondent asked the conductor if he had taken any measures to prevent a collision, and he said that it would be all right, and forthwith a brakeman with a lantern, was sent backward toward the approaching train, which was stopped a few rods from the rear car. Meantime, all the passengers had changed cars of the car and fled across the adjoining fields. The train as usual, was behind time.

The *Express* says: The Secretary brought out the railway men previously mentioned. The whole party will leave for the West by a special train on the Erie road to-morrow afternoon. This party will go through to St. Louis by way of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western and Ohio and Mississippi roads, making a special inspection of the Atlantic and Great Western road on their trip. These gentlemen will probably pass over all of our principal railroads before their return to Europe. The Marquis of Salisbarca and Duke De Rienzir are reported in the party by Monsieur Lillo, the French banker.

The Erie directors had a meeting to-day, and after business was over Messrs. McHenry, Satterthwait, Kennard and Sir Morton Pete were introduced. These gentlemen had a plain but informal talk with the directors, having already stated substantially that they wanted a double track, broad gauge, from New York to St. Louis, and were willing to furnish money for the entire complete their road in this respect. They intend to double the track of the Atlantic and Great Western, but there is no use in this unless the Erie does the same. Only then the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western to be integral roads, and both of them placed on the same footing.

Professor Lowe, and the gentleman who accompanied him on his balloon ascension, Monday, descended safely, near Huckenack Creek, in New Jersey, the same evening.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The *Tribune's* Brownsville, Texas, correspondent reports that an interview with Gen. Cortinas, whom he found as sanguine as ever of the success of the Mexican Liberals in their struggle to preserve their nationality. He says the United States could not continue at peace with Maximilian, whereas if the old form of government was restored, the United States would receive his friendship. Signor Roderigua, late chief of the Treasury of Tamaulipas, was present, and he said the people were in a state of insurrection, and only wanted a centre of union to enable them to act in a body.

Gen. Negrette, he said, was Secretary of War, and was at present in Texas, but was busily organizing a body of men. He tried to make things look hopeful for the Liberal side, and spoke well but it is evident that unless the United States comes to the aid with the Liberal party, there is no hope of them forcing their enemies from power.

Agent many of the officers in Texas are sending in their resignations according to invitation from the Government. A large number of these resignations come from the officers of the negro troops. The bread and beef which has left no one untouched, is now abating.

On the 12th Gen. Steele visited Gen. Robles of the Mexican army in return for a similar compliment the latter.

The term of the 27th and 28th Wisconsin Volunteers being up, they have been ordered to be mustered out.

From San Francisco—The State Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—There has been no news from the Shenandoah since the arrival of the Nile.

Three small vessels were recently purchased in this city, to be employed as whalers. Four vessels are up for Hong Kong, charging six dollars for freight.

The annual State election takes place to-morrow for Supreme Judge and members of Legislature, who will elect a successor of Senator McDougall. The contest is confined principally to the final divisions in the Union party, favoring different Senatorial candidates. In San Francisco three tickets are running, viz: the regular Democratic, the regular Union, and the Independent Union, the latter representing the interest of the people's party in regard to local legislative affairs. The contest is very spirited and bitter one.

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The Savannah *Herald* of the 2d is received.

Nominating meetings continue to be held in various counties. In Effingham county a meeting adopted resolutions that they would faithfully support and defend the Union, Constitution, and laws thereof, and that the results of the late unhappy civil war should be made the means of solidifying our Government, strengthening the bond of Union, and rendering any future attempt on the part of unprincipled politicians at ruin and bloodshed, utterly impossible.

Middling cotton is quoted at 35@36c.

From Fortress Monroe.

FT. MONROE, September 6.—Jeff. Davis has so far recovered from his attack of erysipelas, as to be able to resume his accustomed daily walks.

The brig Nellie arrived in Norfolk from Funk's Island with a cargo of iron consigned to Cyrus E. Stapts. This is the first arrival of the kind since the war.

Henry A. Wise passed here to-day for the Eastern shore of Virginia.

The steamer Corn arrived from City Point with the 124th Indiana regiment, Col. J. W. Orr, bound for home via Baltimore.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Dunkirk *Union* says: There is, among parties most likely to be correctly informed, a very decided conviction that the contemplated railroad from some point near Dunkirk to the Pennsylvania Oil Region, will speedily be constructed. A few days since Messrs. Mayor Fargo of Buffalo, Mr. Butterfield of Utica, Dr. Streeter of Cleveland, and Mr. Struthers of Warren, Pennsylvania, passed over portions of the proposed route with a view to the location of the road.

The owners of a peat bed near Batavia, says the Rochester *Union*, obtained permission to make an experiment with a locomotive on the Central Railroad. Engine 65, running between Batavia and Canandaigua, was selected and yesterday the trial was made. Twenty-eight hundred pounds of peat were put into the tender and the ordinary passenger train was drawn to Canandaigua and returned. The fuel was only a little more than half consumed. The engineer thought he could run to Canandaigua and half way back with what he had left in the tender. The distance run yesterday was 102 miles. The result shown is that 2,800 pounds of peat will run an engine about 175 miles. This is a very satisfactory result, and may warrant the introduction of peat for fuel on the railroads.

Statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

The Journal of the Convention of the Episcopal Church for 1865, an octavo pamphlet of 350 pages, which has just appeared, represents that Church to be in a very prosperous and encouraging condition in this Diocese. This being the year of the meeting of the General Convention, the journal contains, according to canonical provision, a tabular view of the state of the Church for the last three years, from which we gather the following particulars:

There have been during that time	
Candidates for Orders	42
Deacons ordained	21
Presbyters ordained	31
Clergymen deceased	14
Clergymen now residing in the Diocese	283
New Parishes	13
Parishes settled, of Parishes	124
Churches consecrated	20
Confirmations	5,137
Communicants added	6,008
Present number of communicants	29,051
" S. S. Scholars	29,051

CONTRIBUTIONS.

To Diocesan, Domestic and Foreign Missions	$111,151 79
To Episcopal and Convention Funds; General, Diocesan and miscellaneous charities of the Church	965,120 83

Total contributions of three years ... $1,074,272 62

These stand against $817,511 80, for the previous three years of 1859, 61 and 62, showing an increase of $256,760 72, and making an average of $350,000 for each year.

The General Convention meets on the 4th day of October, in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, for the ordination of clergymen, and the subsequent business meeting will be held in St. Andrew's Church, on account of the better accommodations which it furnishes for the House of Bishops.

The Rebel Secretary Benjamin.

The Richmond *Republic* says this absconding rebel is in Havana. How he made his escape, it does not know, but doubts not, the means were all provided with deliberation. The *Republic* speaks thus of the Rebel Secretary: But for the moral obliquity of Benjamin he might have figured as one of the first statesmen in American councils. He is a great lawyer, and one of the most eloquent of speakers. His arguments and sophistries in vindication of the right of secession led astray many men of ordinarily sound judgments and good dispositions. But he seems to have been destitute of principle in both public and private life, and a safe counselor for no one but himself. That he can take care of Judah P. Benjamin there is no manner of doubt. We can fancy him sitting in the confederate quarters in Havana, with that stereotyped smile on his mouth, calmly reading the accounts of the misery and ruin which he, as much as any other man, has brought upon the South. Those of his friends need fear that he will die of remorse or go and hang himself. He would hold himself up through contempt if he could lose one night's sleep on account of the miseries all the rest of the human race. He looks upon the South as he would look upon any other citizen whom he had induced to engage in some disastrous lawsuit. This whole matter is purely professional. If he has got his fee from his client he feels that there is no occasion for self-reproach. A comfortable dinner every day and a tussel with a tiger every night will console that retired statesman from all the sorrows of mankind.

Searching for the Wreck of the Pewable.

The steamer Magnet, which has for some time past been searching for the wreck of the lost Pewable, has given it up for the present, and returned to Detroit. Owing to the time consumed every morning in arranging the sweeps necessary for dragging, which at the close of the day had again to be taken in, to have the passage clear for vessels or steamers during the night, not more than three hours remained in which to accomplish anything. The new apparatus used for diving worked admirably, and was frequently tested at a depth of 147 feet, the diver remaining under from eighteen to twenty minutes each time during the investigations at this great depth, he at no time was enabled to discover any trace of the lost vessel or anything belonging to her. So intense was the effect of the cold at the depth of 147 feet, that the diver, on being brought to the surface, was in a partially benumbed state. The locality searched by the Magnet was distant varying from six to nine miles from the land, and, at the latter distance, trees of immense size were found lying promiscuously on the bottom, and to all appearance in a perfect condition. The search for the treasure or other effects lost on board the ill-fated craft may now be considered as abandoned, or, at least, useless.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Production of Liquors.

The liquors distilled in the United States during the year ending January 1, 1860, according to the census returns, are as follows:

	No. gallons.
New England States	1,068,900
Middle States	37,188,100
Western States	14,746,128
Southern States	1,170,411
California and Oregon	893,285
Aggregate in the United States	88,000,005

The present consumption of the whole Union is fully as great as in 1861, and if the excise of 20 per gallon could be collected, the revenue therefrom would amount to $176,000,000, or enough to pay the interest on the entire national debt which all the legal duties are reduced to zero, and all the floating debt is funded. But the revenue actually derived from this source is not one-fifth this amount. All the rest is lost by illicit distillation, smuggling, &c.

JUDICIAL CELERITY.—Here is an example, set by Boston, which may be safely followed anywhere—Van Welmar, Northedge, Shaw and Dolan were soldiers charged with brutally violating the person of Elizabeth Bates. The offense was committed on the 15th of August. The offenders were arrested on the same night. A special session of the Grand Jury was ordered and an indictment found. The respondents were brought to trial on the 22d of August. The trial was commenced at 9 o'clock A. M. On account of the absence of witnesses for the defense, a recess was taken, and the proceedings resumed at 10:25, A. M. The Government rested its case at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the Court took another recess of one hour. The defense was then opened, and fifteen witnesses were examined and cross examined. The prisoners' counsel then occupied forty-five minutes in closing to the jury. The District Attorney followed. At 8.5 P. M. Judge Russell began to charge the jury, and at the close allowed them a reasonable time for supper. At 10:20 P. M. the jury came in with a verdict of guilty. Judge Russell, without adjournment, at once sentenced all the respondents to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, made a speech on Thursday at Ravenna. As to the Democratic cry for the taxation of the United States bonds, the Senator who is Chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee) said that such tax cannot be laid upon the bonds by States and municipalities without reversing the often reaffirmed decisions of the Supreme Court, and affecting the constitutional power of the Government to borrow money on the credit of the United States. He regarded the proviso in the loan laws exempting the bonds from State and municipal taxation as no more than a notification to the holders of their legal rights, and that no such tax could have been levied by the States, even had the proviso not been inserted; in this opinion following the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the reasoning of Chief Justice Marshall.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.—Notwithstanding the contrary orders of the Catholic Bishop at St. Louis, the Fenians of that city turned out in formidable numbers on Sunday to attend the funeral of one of their officials. The procession was over two miles long. An oration was delivered at Mozart Hall, by James J. McBride, of St. Louis. Peter Bailey, Head Center of the Fenians of Illinois, was drowned at St. Louis on Saturday.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Maine *Democrat* says that the father of Jeff. Davis was born in Maine, and went South when he had nearly arrived at manhood. He was not afterward heard of, until Jeff. Davis visited Maine some years ago, when he stated, in conversation with a friend, that his father was born in Buston, and had arrived in Mississippi a poor boy. The writer says Davis' parents were not married.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Another Big Well on Pithole.

The Largest on the Creek.

NEW OIL TERRITORY IN OHIO.

Interesting from Pithole.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE CITY, September 4, 1865.

The past week has been an exciting one at this place. On Wednesday morning last, the "Homestead" well, on the Hiner Farm, ceased flowing. It is supposed by good judges that it was caused by a well being bored on the Morey Farm, close by, which is now about six hundred feet deep, and that the water flooded the "Homestead" well. On Saturday the superintendent had the lower valve taken out of the well, which has always been in, and the engine put in order to pump her, and they are still in hopes that she will flow in a short time. I fear they will be disappointed, at least until the well on the Morey Farm is tubed, when I think she will again flow. The "Homestead" has, since February last, flowed daily about six hundred barrels, and was one of the finest wells on Pithole Creek. It is principally owned by a Boston company and a young man named Shepley Moorhead, from Freeport, Armstrong county, who put the well down, and still retains one-seventh in her, as well as the same interest in fifty acres, fee simple, and known as the "Hiner Farm. He is one of the most successful gentlemen in the oil regions.

In my last, I mentioned that No. 54 "Holmden" Farm, was flowing about 200 barrels; on Thursday last, the sand pump was taken out of the well, and she is now flowing 240 barrels, some say 1,800, but at all events, she is the largest well on the "Holmden" or on the Creek. A gentleman from Titusville has the lease and put the well down, and has a large interest in her. I also notice that a number of Westmorelanders are here, enough to have an interest in her. Among them I noticed Wm. Logan, C. J. Walton, Wm. Welsh, Wm. Evans, Robt. Black, E. B. McClellan and a Mr. Loucks, all three named Logan, and all from Westmoreland. Twenty-five thousand dollars was offered on Saturday last for one-sixty-fourth in the well. It could have been purchased three weeks ago for about $1,500. Thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars was paid for one-sixteenth in No. 19 "Holmden" Farm the past week.

I also intended to call on Mr. Bell, Esq., Superintendent of the "Twin Wells," that a dividend was declared for the month of August, and paid to the stockholders, on the 31st ult., of one to the dollar. Twin No. 1 P. F. Bell has sixteen-ths, D. Connell, of Connellsville, Fayette county, three-sixteenths, James R. Wade, two-sixteenths, Jackson Bell, Esq., two-sixteenths, and several others that I cannot name, own the same. So you see that oil interests prosperity well. The same dividend, and perhaps more, will be paid monthly.

I am informed by reliable authority that the celebrated United States well has fallen off in her yield over three hundred barrels; she is not flowing to-day more than 300 barrels as I am present, and for the last six months, she has flowed from eight hundred to nine hundred barrels.

The Chase House is to be opened to-morrow. I saw the old mansion while in the house, by another party purchased it, and it has been named the Chase. G. R. Chase, Esq., is the proprietor, and it will be conducted in first class style. The place has sprung up as by magic, but it has now some of the finest hotels in the country, and the hundreds who daily visit this place of places, will find every thing in the world to their liking, stopping at the Chase House or the St. Nicholas.

A large number of Westmorelanders have been here the past week, investing largely in oil interests. Notice Gen. J. P. Markle, Col. Israel Painter, A. M. Fulton, Esq., Wm. Jack, George Doran, Wm. Dickson, W. W. Logan, and a number of others, all purchasing interests on Pithole.

The tools, rope, &c., in well No. 2, Hiner Farm, and owned principally by the Homestead Company, are now on the Morey Farm, where they have been unable to get them out. They are down 900 feet.

No. 3, "Hiner" Farm, has been tubed and tested, and makes a very good show. The well is owned by John J. B. Fink, D. Connell, James R. Wade, C. B. Wade, J. Beam, Mr. Fox and John Barrett, all living on Pithole, with the exception of Mr. Fox.

Oil is selling at 53 per barrel, with a profit of a higher figure. The COMMERCIAL is the paper here.

J. J. C.

Oil Discovery in Columbiana, Ohio.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBIANA, September 4, 1865.

Columbiana county, Ohio, is destined to be one of the best oil territories discovered. The few wells that have been put down have been good ones; not a single failure as yet. There are several wells being put down on the middle fork of Beaver Creek, and oil procured in two wells on that stream last week. They are putting in the tubing to pump them. The Columbiana Petroleum Company struck oil on last Friday at the depth of two hundred and twenty feet. They have a good show, and are preparing to tube and pump it. Their well is located at the mouth of Elk Run, which empties into the middle fork of Beaver, about eighty miles from the town of Columbiana, at a place called Elkton, the nearest railroad station being the Columbiana Railroad, which is completed from there to Alliance. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have also contracted to finish it to Elkton this season. So they will have splendid opportunities for shipping their oil. The oil is of the best lubricating quality yet discovered. The company have purchased and leased a large quantity of oil territory, and are about making a joint stock company, and selling out stock to parties living in the oil territory. The well will be tubed and pumped this week, I expect. If so, I shall endeavor to give you the results. K. T.

STATE ITEMS.

The lower part of Philadelphia, between Broad and Ninth streets, was flooded on Monday, in consequence of a heavy rain storm. The streets running East and West in that locality were submerged to the depth of two feet, and it was with difficulty the street cars could be drawn through them.

The new frigate Neshamony will be launched from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 20th instant.

The total receipts acknowledged for the Soldier's Monument Fund in Juniata county, are $1849 90.

Benjamin E. Stitt, late a Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county, died after a severe illness on the 29th ult.

Fine specimens of coal have been discovered in the upper end of Juniata county. The vein is in the range of the Broad Top and Shickshilli coal fields.

Thos. Fisher declines the Union nomination for Associate Judge of Huntingdon county. Cause—Secrt. Anthony J. Beaver, a one-armed soldier, announces himself an independent candidate for the Judgeship. The Union County Committee have placed Sergt. Beaver's name on the regular ticket.

Huntingdon county is bound to reward her soldiers, and have nominated on the Union ticket all soldiers, comprising four private soldiers, two Sergeants and two Lieutenants. One lost his right leg, another his right arm and another his left arm. That's the way to reward returned soldiers by the patriots who remained at home.

Mr. E. A. Stevens is about to commence a weekly newspaper at Tidionte.

Major Will. A. Stokes, of Westmoreland county, has gone to Europe, to be absent one year, during which time he will make the tour of France, Germany and Italy.

Mrs. Burger, an old lady of 80 years, was arrested a few days since, in Beaver county, for assault and battery on a Mrs. White. She lives in Hanover township, in that county, and walked the distance about twenty miles into Beaver to attend court. The aged jury ignored the bill, and the old lady departed in peace.

The whisky seized by the Collector of the 24th District from John Deer, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, was sold last week by the Marshal, together with the distillery, &c. The whisky brought 82 25 per gallon.

M. S. Johns has been re-elected Burgess of New Brighton, Beaver county, by seventy-two majority, over S. Hunter Democrat.

D. U. Hill, of Leechburg, Indiana county, is about to send to Barnum a huge tooth, found on the farm of Jacob Hill, Allegheny township, Westmoreland county. From the appearance of the tooth the animal must have been of immense size and strength, and its race doubtless extinct. The circumference of the tooth is 18 inches; length, eight inches; width, five inches; depth, ten inches, and formerly much more. The weight is precisely five pounds.

The Washington County Mutual Insurance Company have elected the following directors: Alexander Murdoch, John C. Hastings, James B. Eagle, David Allison, William J. Matthews, John Grayson, Jr., Lewis Barker, John W. Lockhart, Vachel Harding, John Wylie, Samuel K. Weirich, John McElroy, William S. Moore.

Because of the dispensation of the whisky ration in the army, the Government officers at Harrisburg offer for sale sixty-eight barrels of old rye, warranted a good article.

Henry Cope, an olden-time merchant of Philadelphia, died at his residence in Germantown, on Monday, at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

All the ornamental painters in Philadelphia are busy, and for weeks past have been "busy as nailers" getting up new equipments for the firemen, or burnishing up the old ones equal to new, in anticipation of the coming parade. The manufacturers of equipments in Philadelphia and New York have had more orders on hand than they could fill.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

DECISION BY SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

Compound Interest Bearing Notes.

Documentary Evidence from Rebel Archives.

Davis Authorized the Andersonville Cruelties.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 6,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Has decided in the case of the recently appointed Collector of Customs, at Georgetown, South Carolina, who would not take the prescribed oath, in consequence of having participated in the rebellion, that he, and similar appointees may receive their commission, and perform the duties of the position, until Congress sits, taking the risk of provision being then made for their payment.

It may be some consolation to different officers to know that

General Grant

has never settled his accounts for ordinance as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers.

Of the fifty millions in

Compound Interest Bearing Notes

ordered by Treasurer Spinner, in place of similar notes on which several months interest has accrued, thirty-five millions nine hundred and sixty thousand have already been issued.

Documentary Evidence.

Taken from the rebel archives, showing that Davis Seddons, and other leading rebels, were cognizant of and authorized the

Andersonville Cruelties.

Is now in the hands of the Judge Advocate of the Wirz Commission, and will probably be presented to-morrow.

New York Democratic Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. C. H. WINFIELD.

Who are to be the Candidates.

ALBANY, September 6.—The Democratic State Convention, assembled here this afternoon. Hon. Charles H. Winfield was chosen President pro tem. and proceeded to address the meeting. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the regular organization of the Democracy of New York, and that the delegates claiming seats here under that organization have been regularly elected delegates to this convention.

John A. Green, of the committee on permanent organization, submitted the following, which was adopted unanimously: For President, Hon. James M. Hunt, county of Essex. Eight vice presidents were chosen, and on taking the chair Mr. Humphrey said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—For the unsolicited and unexpected honor of being called to preside over your deliberations, please accept my sincere thanks. When I glanced over the list of delegates to the Convention, I saw the name of Horatio Seymour, who has been our standard bearer and our champion in making a well fought battle for Democratic rights. I had supposed that he above all others would be called to the chair. In his absence I shall, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties assigned me. Before we are assembled, under the call of a time-honored organization, but not as partizans. We are here as representatives of that large class of our citizens, conservative and true men, who are obedient to the Constitution and the laws, and determined that they shall be respected by the people and rulers alike. The war for national integrity, it is our duty as American citizens to address ourselves to the task of restoring the Union. Before the terrible conflict, the blessing of civil government to the people in all sections of our common country was enjoyed, and it is of vital importance to the happiness of the people that the same men and money for the suppression or the overthrow of the rebellion, the Constitution and Union than any of her sister States shall stand in the front rank in the struggle for the supremacy of the constitutional government and the uniformity of domination. The warrhas done its work. It now remains for statesmanship to solve the problem of restoring the Union as it was, and our Democratic system. The efforts of the President in this regard are deliberately and maturely considered, and I believe the position that the Southern States are mere territorial dependencies, thus not only declaring that secession is an accomplished fact, but also imposing an additional obligation on the people of the South to abide in good faith the legislation of Congress. The Constitution to record the falsehood in an original law. So far as the policy of President Johnson towards the people of the South is concerned, I am heartily in accordance with its Democratic principles. He holds with us, that the Union has never been dissolved; that the political rights of the people as well as a great part of her cargo, by another whale ship in her States exist with all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired; that the citizens are only required to acknowledge their allegiance to the Federal Government, have a right to form their constitutions to regulate for themselves the elective franchise, without which no States can have any State authorities or Northern revolutionists, to be represented in Congress, and, in brief, to resume their proper relations with the General Government. He is in favor of the Union as it was, and that the attempt to force negro equality upon the people of the States, is in derogation of the Constitutional right which they have exercised, from the formation of the Government to the present time. In these positions, President Johnson should be sustained, and will be, by the people, boldly and unmistakably right. While we thus endorse the President, not of our choosing, we indorse the doing of our previous declarations of democratic principles, as against the usurpation, supremacy or civil over military rule for the indefeasible rights of trial by jury, habeas corpus, liberty of speech, freedom of religious opinion, and opposed to all usurpations of power and infraction of privileges. The war has created that national curse, a great national debt, and by the faith of the nation may be kept and public credit preserved, we demand that the expenses of the Government shall be economically and honestly administered, honestly and economically, and the burdens of taxation shall be made to rear equally upon all the people of the country. Congress shall provide that in the maintenance of the public policy of the country when adopted there shall be no exemption from the obligations to pay taxes for the support of the Government, and in resolvings at the return of peace, we should not forget that primarily, our thanks are due to the brave soldiers who have carried out the flag of our nationality in so many fields of blood and death—those who have offered their lives a willing sacrifice on the altar of their country as well as those who have returned to enjoy with us the rights and privileges of a free Government. They are pre-eminently entitled to our confidence and to our protection. With the close of the war, the issue which has been settled the conservative Government, have become obsolete. As one of its results, slavery has been overthrown, never to be re-established. Recognizing this among the patent facts, it is the duty of all true lovers of the Union and the Constitution, to unite in the effort to restore the spirit of brotherly love and mutual confidence, without which the mission of the Republic can never be accomplished. It will be my pleasure to co-operate with the other members of this Convention in the discharge of this patriotic duty.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution endorsing the platforms adopted by the Democrats of Maine, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Haskin, this motion was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention took a recess at 6 o'clock, but the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Major General Slocum, now on service in Vicksburg, is now spoken of, and will probably be the candidate for Secretary of State. A letter is here from the General, setting forth his political views; stating his willingness to accept the nomination, provided the platform of the party concurs with his views. These views are understood to be in substance the endorsement of President Johnson's policy of reorganization. The New York delegation are urging the nomination of John B. Haskin for Attorney General, but the chances are strongly in favor of Samuel J. Tilden. John Van Buren is talked of by some.

Jeff. Davis permitted to Correspond with his Family.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent states that Jeff. Davis, who hitherto has been denied permission to communicate with his family, is now allowed to write to his wife. With this new concession, and the privilege of reading some of the daily papers he says he has nothing left to complain of except loss of liberty, and the delay in bringing him to trial. Of course all his letters are supervised by General Miles before being sent.

The Norfolk and Weldon railroad will be in running order in a few days. A large number of workmen are employed in putting the road in order, and all the needed rolling stock is on hand.

The *Herald's* special says: The Cabinet meeting was prolonged to an unusual extent to-day. All the members were in attendance till half-past four o'clock, excepting Mr. Stanton, and he was represented by Major Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War. It was nearly five o'clock before they all departed from the White House. Maj. Gen. Webster, late chief of staff to Gen. Sherman, returned this afternoon from an extended tour of inspection of the Southern railroads, and states that he found them in rather better condition than was expected under the circumstances, but none are in really good condition. All of them will be in operation in a few months he thinks, but they will be compelled to adopt a low schedule of time at first.

Col. Burbridge, of Ky., was yesterday appointed United States Treasury Agent for the State of Texas, and intends to leave to-day for the scene of his new labor.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

More of His Inhuman Barbarities.

The Testimony all in Harmony.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—After the record of yesterday was read, Mr. Baker asked the Court to disregard testimony in answer to the leading questions by the Judge Advocate, and also of rumors or hearsay evidence, which has nothing to do with the case. The official reporter made a minute of

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

PITTSBURGH—ITS POPULATION—CONSOLIDATION.

Interesting discussions have appeared in the New York papers, touching the census of that great city, and quite a sensation has been produced by the discovery that Philadelphia has been quietly gaining upon it in the number of inhabitants. New Yorkers have lost confidence in the famous statistical maxim, that figures do not lie. If there is any city, whose public spirit has occasion to be dissatisfied with its small show of increase, that city is Pittsburgh. It is true, we have not a very large amount of public spirit, nor a very recent census would say that we had both—but a comparison of the census of 1850 with that of 1860 exhibits our city, unless an explanation is given, to very poor advantage.

While Rochester, New York grew from 36,000 to 48,000, with much smaller advantages; and Buffalo, from 42,000 to 81,000; and St. Louis from 77,000 to 160,000, Pittsburgh has crept up slowly from 47,000 to 50,000. A stranger, judging by the figures in the census, would be puzzled by this fact. Pittsburgh would seem to be a place low in the scale of prolificness, or high in that of mortality, or possessing little to attract strangers or much to drive them away. But neither of these hypotheses is correct. In every particular, the reverse is true. The census, though correct, misleads the reader. The place increases in population rapidly and largely, but our corporation arrangements are such as to conceal the fact. The city limits, defined by certain streams and streets, do not contain one-half of the population of the immediate locality.

To estimate the population of Pittsburgh correctly and rationally, not only that of the wards should be included, but also that of the adjoining city of Allegheny, containing 20,000 inhabitants, and that of ten or twelve suburban boroughs, with populations varying from two thousand to six thousand. These are all connected with the city by bridges, ferries and street railroads, and are all within the sweep of a radius of three or four miles. They are in reality component parts of the same great city, although not so reckoned in the census, because each has its separate municipal organization.

The population, therefore, instead of fifty thousand, should be reckoned at three times that number, and the increase in the last decade of the census, instead of three thousand, should be little less than thirty thousand. The population of the county increased, during that decade, over forty thousand, a large proportion of which was within the area above described, and connected immediately with the business of the city. Allegheny City increased more than twice as much as Pittsburgh, and all of the boroughs in a ratio of from five to fifteen per cent, greater than that of the city proper. The city is full and cannot increase, but arbitrary lines cannot confine population or business.

Philadelphia followed the same old fogy policy till 1852, hiding her numerous offspring, and her greatness, and appearing in the census with the small number of 121,000 people. Upon the change of policy, she immediately took rank in the world as a great city of 408,000 people, and now contains little less than 700,000. We have twice as many thriving, populous boroughs around us, which, added to the city, would make our population not less than 150,000, and all connected with the center as one city. We should like to see the accuracy of this estimate tested by a local census of the cities and all the suburban towns, which mingle, daily, their people, their business, and their industrial smoke together. The next thing, we hope, would be a general wish to consolidate this whole in one municipality, which, we believe, would be productive of the best effects on the fame, the order, the improvement and the economy of the whole. A hundred arguments present themselves in favor of the union of the whole population. It is due to the greatness of the place that such a union should be effected. The expense of maintaining government would be vastly diminished. The whole region would enjoy better order and more freedom from rowdyism and violence. We should stand before the country not as a number of villages, but as a large city, and the greatest center of manufactories in the United States. All we want, to make the exhibition correspond with the substantial reality, is prompt, earnest, public spirited action. The census of the area named would require but a few days, and would cost but a few dollars. Its importance, we trust, will secure its speedy accomplishment.

Since the above was written the following communication, from one of our most active manufacturers, has been received:

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Our city does not hold that place in the estimation of the country, to which its importance justly entitles it. Pittsburgh, as shown by the census reports, and Pittsburgh as it really exists, appears to me to be two different places. The real Pittsburgh comprises the city *proper*, Allegheny, Manchester, Duquesne, Lawrenceville, East Liberty, Pitt township, East Birmingham, Birmingham, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, in all some twenty-eight election districts, each one of which should be a Ward of one great city. Then, and only then, will we assume our proper place among the cities of the United States. The only real objection to the consolidation of these thirteen municipalities arises from their different amounts of indebtedness—this could be readily arranged as it was when the corporate limits of Philadelphia were extended, so as to include the whole county, and I hope the gentlemen who will represent us in the next Legislature will take this question into their serious consideration, and perfect a bill for the consideration of the General Assembly.

What the views of our people generally are upon this question, I have no idea; it is some years since it was agitated, and then I believe only so far as to have a bill read in the House, printed, and mailed to the several City and Borough Councils for their consideration. The presumption is that councils having performed the duty for which they were chosen—that is the distribution of the city and borough offices and contracts—either did not read the bill, or, having read it, regarded it as of no moment—and the author, finding his measure not "backed up" from home, suffered it to sleep undisturbed upon the legislative files. Notwithstanding all this, however, it might be well to agitate the matter anew, and I throw these ideas before your readers—comprising the whole business community of Pittsburgh in its largest sense—in hopes that intelligent men may take hold of the subject and discuss it. If objections arise to the proposed plan, let us hear them—and let public opinion be formed between the present time and the assembling of the Legislature.

There are many other advantages which would arise from consolidation, which I may press hereafter, if some abler pen does not become enlisted in the cause.

PENN.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE—A HINT.

At a time when the interest among the members of the Chicago Board of Trade flagged, and the attendance was small, a practical member proposed that a daily noon lunch of crackers and cheese—the very best quality—should be provided, which should be paid for out of the Treasury. The lunch was provided. The fact was published. From that day the Chicago Board of Trade grew. In view of the flagging interest, and the sometimes small attendance on the meetings of our Board of Trade, this fact is thought to contain a hint more valuable than a sermon.

GIVING THEM TIME.—In one of his speeches in favor of the Union, our English friend, JOHN BRIGHT, remarked, that a Mississippi gentleman, well acquainted with the cotton raising business, expressed to him the opinion that ten years hence, there will be more cotton raised by free labor, and sold at a cheaper rate, than at any period of its production by slave labor. That is a sensible view of the subject. We are impatient because the benefits of the transition to freedom do not appear in full fruitage at once. Give time, Have patience. Hardly the months have passed since the rebellion was suppressed. A great deal has been done towards restoring order and getting the colored people to work as free men. Less than ten years will see the markets filled with cotton, the product of free labor.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Sympathising with the great seats of trade and commerce, Pittsburgh within the last month has experienced a wholesome revival of business. Our Glass Factories are doing a good business, the South, as we understand, taking the largest part of the product. The demand for our Iron and Nails, for our Steel and other metals, has increased to considerable briskness, and prices for most of articles, as for staples in other cities, have considerably advanced under the impulse. The entire business community has had imparted to it corresponding animation, which appears to be entirely healthy and permanent.

We see no reason why there should not be experienced here, what is the fact in other great manufacturing districts, in New England the mills and factories of every description, more especially the cotton factories, are, as they have for some time been, running to their full capacity, without being able to supply the demand, which is mainly for the Southern market. We see no reason why Pittsburgh manufactories should not experience a similar state of things, and we believe we are on the threshold of such a state of prosperity. We will venture the suggestion that the time is favorable for our manufacturers to put forth a long arm, to clutch a vast trade which has not yet fallen into ruts and channels, from which, when once therein, it is difficult to divert it. We venture to suggest, further, that Pittsburgh must be ready to take a hand at the new formation, the "reconstruction" of trade, with others cities, which are awake to the importance of doing everything for their welfare and prosperity. There are certain descriptions of trade which will naturally tend hither; but there are others which must be competed for.

There is scarcely anything made of metal and wood that cannot be manufactured in Pittsburgh, and sold as cheap here as elsewhere. We think we may safely say, that with all our manufacturing prosperity and celebrity, we are yet behind-hand in many things wherein we might just as well excel. We wish we could know that there was growing up within the minds of our citizens the firm resolve that Pittsburgh shall be the great manufacturing centre in many as she really is in some things.

The revival of business to which we have alluded—the return of the good old times, which we are sure are not far off, is a favorable era not only for making this resolve, but for carrying it into effect. Our wonderful advantages are not improved to the extent of a hundredth part. We but flcht on the surface—drift whithersoever the current carries us, when we should launch boldly out, put on steam, and come up abreast of the times and the spirit of the age. The times are reviving—let us make Pittsburgh revive with them. We have the capital, everything, but seemingly the necessary enterprise. We say seemingly, for we do not quite believe it is so actually. We prefer to believe, rather, that we are but a sleeping HERCULES, about to awake, with an infusion of energy and public spirit which will give to our city a new life and her rightful place among the great ones of the country.

BE ASSESSED.—The election will take place in this State on the 10th of October. No man can vote without being assessed. The roll is closed ten days before the day of election. Therefore, he who neglects to vote must be assessed before this month expires. It is none too early to think about the matter. It is the importance of seeing that the returned soldiers are properly attended to. By the law of the State, a soldier who was detained by duty away from his home, was extended the privilege of voting wherever he might be. As, however, a great proportion of our vclunteers have ceased to be employed in the military service, it is necessary that they should go through all the preliminary steps with which all civic voters are compelled to comply.

BAD, WORSE, WORST.—It is bad, when a man's true interests are opposed by his passions; it is worse when they encounter his convictions arrayed in hostile attitude against them; it is worst when his passions and convictions both lie as stumbling blocks in the path of his true interest and duty. All these cases are found among the subdued rebels. It is their true interest as well as duty to cheerfully submit to the authority of the United States Government; but inflamed passions or erroneous convictions, or both, keep many from seeing it in that light; and hence proceed their tardiness and their ostentatious meekness and their half uttered hostility, during the work of reconstruction.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.—Some of the so-called Democracy are painfully concerned about the Constitution. Under the Constitution, a man's house is his castle. They are indignant at the firemen, who deluge the man's house with water, while they speak in honeyed phrases to the incendiary that set it on fire.

Hon. Andrew Stewart on Protection.

The following letter addressed by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of this State, to the "Society for Protection" in Cleveland, was mislaid at the time it first appeared, otherwise it would have been given sooner in our columns:

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear to express my entire concurrence with you as to the great impotance of an "increased protection tariff" now rendered indispensable by the great reduction in gold and the heavy duties imposed on all the products of domestic industry.

The war over, with adequate protection we will enter upon a course of National prosperity never before witnessed in this or any other country.

The labor of a million of men, by peace converted into producers instead of consumers; the foreign labor and capital attracted to our shores by a high tariff and its inseparable concomitant, high wages; the immense development of capital labor will give to our vast treasures, agricultural, manufacturing and mineral; and above all, the addition of two hundred millions to our exports in the single item of cotton, would astonish us before the war to five times as much as all our agricultural exports put together—with such advantages wisely protected, the future war debt would scarcely be felt.

But with free trade or a low tariff opening our ports to the free introduction of the pauper labor productions of Europe, paralyzing the arm of American labor, furnishing home competition, taking first our money and next our bonds, national bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable.

That such have been the effects of low tariffs is proved by the history of our country from its origin up to the present time. The contest is between Foreign and American labor for the American market. A high tariff gives it to the American, and a low one to the foreigner, and Congress must decide which shall have it. It is therefore the duty of every working man to see that no one is elected to Congress who is not in favor of protecting the national industry in all its departments, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical.

Hence I am glad to see that you have commenced the good work of organizing "societies for the protection of American industry" in Ohio, and I hope soon to see your excellent example followed in all the great agricultural regions of the South and West.

For it can be demonstrated that the farmers of this country are more interested in the protective policy than any other class—next the mechanics and workingmen, and last the capitalist and manufacturer.

As to the first, it can be proved by reference to official reports, that our farmers now purchase and consume four dollars worth of agricultural produce worked up into goods, to every dollar's worth they send abroad. Let a farmer go into a store and examine every article of foreign goods on sale, he will find that more than half their whole value is made up of agricultural produce—the raw material and the subsistence of the laborers employed in producing it, thus converting this foreign agricultural product into iron, sent here and sold to our farmers, who are thus deprived of a market for their own. Or, suppose he purchases a knife, a needle, or a yard of lace, what does he pay for? The subsistence of the labor that produced it. And so of everything else. How much better for the American farmer to exchange his own agricultural products with the manufacturer at his door, than to send his money abroad to purchase agricultural produce disguised and made portable in the form of cloth, iron and other foreign goods.

Next, as to our *mechanics* and *laboring men*. It is not perfectly clear that their prices and wages must go up and down with the duties imposed for their protection? Suppose the duties on foreign articles reduced, or repealed, will not the foreign manufacturer at once make an equivalent reduction on his goods, and must not the American shrink from making a corresponding reduction on his, or give up the market to his foreign rival? Hence, is it not manifest that a high tariff raises, and a low tariff reduces, the *wages* of American labor in every department of industry, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical?

And, finally, let us see how it effects the *capitalist or manufacturer*. The immediate effect of a high or prohibitory duty may, in the first instance, be to increase the prices and profits of the manufacturer; but will not this very increase tempt capital on all sides to rush into this profitable business, thus creating such competition as will speedily enhancing its wages? And, increasing, also, the demand for agricultural produce of every kind—raw material, breadstuffs and provisions; and, of course, increasing their price? Has this increased demand, and, at the same time, reducing the price of the manufactured goods, by the greatly increased supply thus "thrown upon the market?" It is not, therefore, evident, that the farmers, *mechanics* and *workingmen* are much more interested in the protective policy than the manufacturer? Yet the freetraders would have the people believe that the capitalist and manufacturer alone are benefitted, and that the farmers, mechanics and laboring men are terribly taxed and oppressed by the protective policy. Such are the gross absurdities into which the anti-tariff party are driven in their efforts to favor foreign, and destroy American, industry.

It is, however, impossible in a short and hasty letter to advert, however briefly, to the many interesting topics embraced in the great question of national protection.

With the best wishes for the success of your patriotic association, and many thanks for your kind invitation,

I AM, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

A. STEWART.

PERSONAL.

—The following case brings to the mind Mrs. Grinder, now in our jail for wholesale poisoning: Recently a woman named Perkins, wife of a respectable farmer, near Brantford, U. C., finding herself upon her death bed, sent for a clergyman and confessed that she had at different periods of her life committed six murders, and all by poison. She said that she had a mania for destroying life, and if it was only by the greatest self-restraint that she could keep herself from secretly poisoning all persons with whom she was on terms of friendship. She had, however, poisoned four children and two adults. Two of the former were her own children, and one of the latter her first husband. The children were murdered in England and the adults in Canada. She had been married to her second husband for a number of years, and all the time passed for a very respectable and industrious woman. She died soon after making the disclosure.

—Garabaldi has sent to the editor of a Genoese journal the request that he would announce that he "was not fond of *veals*"—a delicate way of saying that he wished *boys* would keep away. The Genoese editor is understood to have adopted the expression and posted it up on his own door. It is likely to become common.

—Some enterprising persons in Pittsburgh, we are glad to hear, have gone so far as to *talk about* something to rent. In the hope of asserting the fact as well as talk, we publish the following brief announcement: "At the northern end of the Tenth street Railroad," says the *North American*, "some *six squares of dwellings* are in process of construction, and in all parts of the city new buildings are to be seen going up." We are assured that the cost of building is not greater in Pittsburgh than Philadelphia, while, according to the population of the two cities, we are sure the demand in Pittsburgh is greatest. In Philadelphia public spirit takes this as one way to manifest itself. Shall Pittsburgh have something of the kind in Pittsburgh?

—In a recent speech at San Francisco, Speaker Colfax grew belligerent. He said:—There are some accounts yet unsettled between our own and foreign governments; but they will be settled without hostilities. There is the Alabama's account with Great Britain. When the Alabama went down in the British Channel, in sight of the vine clad hills of France and white cliffs of Albion, she left a small bill which we shall ask England to pay, and which she will pay. This is a question we can properly submit to the arbitration of a neutral power, as it is a question of dollars and cents, and does not affect our national honor in any way. The Alabama was an English ship, built in England, manned by an English crew, armed with English guns, supplied over and over again with arms, ammunition, men, and provisions in English coaling ports; and this does not give us a fair claim for the damage she did, then there never was a fair claim for damages. And I think she will settle it after a little more correspondence on the subject, and take Andy Johnson's receipt in full.

—The romantic attachment between Lord Hood and the Princess Mary, cousin of Queen Victoria, was the subject of considerable gossip some months ago. The dream of the alliance between royalty and an inferior order of nobility has now vanished, the fashionable papers having announced on Thursday last, that Lord Hood is to Miss Edith Ward, a daughter of a gentleman of fortune, residing in upper Grosvenor street. It is understood that in addition to the handsome wedding and wedding gift, have a handsome office from the Queen for relieving her of trouble in the family.

—General Grant, it appears, did really utter the sentiments concerning Mexico attributed to him when in Canada; it seems he is really for enforcing the Monroe doctrine. So far so good. He probably spoke for himself, while his countrymen generally gave an affirmative response. On the contrary, the Philadelphia *Press* publishes as conspicuously an article on the plea of one whom, the editor pronounces "one of the honest and most experienced officers of the American navy, in favor of giving the Monroe doctrine the go-by. He says:—Now, considering what we have had to go through with recently to maintain the Government of which that same eagle is the emblem, over our own undoubted possessions, and, considering further, that we shall have full occupation for years to come in the management of our own affairs, financial, political, and social, it certainly does not seem to be a propitious moment for casting down the gage of defiance to half a score of nations, and darting them to the fight. The figure of a fly-up-posing ourselves to be altogether in the right.

We must either, it would seem, maintain the Monroe doctrine or give it up. If the latter, like sensible people, we can then put our own house in order, make ourselves comfortable at home, be good neighbors, and let the world wag on as it may outside. If we are to be Quixotes and run a tilt against the rest of mankind, because our neighbors' affairs are not managed to suit us, we shall never again know the repose of peace, and instead of disbanding the army and navy should put both services on a war footing forthwith.

—The "National Association of Wool Manufacturers" will hold their first annual meeting in Philadelphia, on the 5th of October next. Among the committee of arrangements is the Hon John Covode. The board of officers represents Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania; the board of directors, these states and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Pennsylvania has the chairmanship of the standing committee on machinery, in the person of Richard Garsed, Esq., of Frankford. The list of membership already includes one hundred and sixty-three individuals and firms, of whom eleven belong to Pennsylvania, representing large interests and great intelligence.

—The Theatre du Chatelet is about to bring out a drama by M. Alex. Dumas. Like every thing which he writes, it has a history. Fifteen years since, while he was a refugee at Brussels, he wrote a five act drama; and, being summoned unexpectedly from Brussels, he left the drama in the house of the friend with whom he was staying. It lay in the drawer some fourteen years, when his friend discovered it. He copied it and carried it to Dumas to read. Dumas thought it magnificent and carried it at once to the manager of the Theatre du Chatelet, saying: "My dear fellow, here is a master piece; it requires a great artist, who, I promise you, will be a distinguished man. Bring this out at once. I guarantee its success." His friend then told him the little trick he had played. Dumas replied: "Really that play is by me? I am delighted to hear it. I had forgotten all about it; but I do not take back one word I had said."

—Those who take an interest in great scamps and we believe it is quite extensive—will perhaps be glad to know how "Young Ketchum" looks. He is between twenty-five and twenty-seven years of age; five feet five or six inches high. His pale face is not particularly prepossessing nor intelligent, and at the first glance he would be taken for an ignorant country gawky, who had been "looking at the elephant," instead of showing that interesting animal to others. His hair is cut short and very black, showing a very low, projecting forehead, his eyebrows are of a bushy black, overhanging a pair of dark piereing eyes, constantly directed toward the ground, except when he was addressed by a friend. Then he raised his eyes, which lighted up a moment as he smiled and gave a nod of recognition. His nose appears as if it was made half an inch too short. The face is rounded and full, but not round, and terminates somewhat to the latter, and is rather short than otherwise. His mouth is small and chin inclined to double. When arraigned, for examination, he wore a handsome suit of fine black cloth, consisting of sack, vest and pants, and from his general appearance he seemed to be as unconcerned as any one around him. The only nervous twitching of the mouth occasionally showed that he probably realized the position in which he is placed, and that the coolness and confidence which he put on for the occasion. He has no whiskers, moustache or beard.

—There was a large meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood, in Troy, New York. John Morrissey appeared on the stage, made a speech, the climax of which was one thousand dollars given to the cause.

—John Wilkes Booth's Confession is the title of a book that has just been published in Paris. It is alleged to contain the murderer's confession, but is no doubt a fiction. Booth's diary, which he is stated to have kept between the fatal night of the 14th of April, and the day of his death, has never been printed.

—The clerks in the departments at Washington have interfered in the United States senatorial contest in ohio, against Senator Sherman, because he opposed an appropriation for their benefit. Herein the clerks appears to have overshot the mark, for the fact having got out, Senator Sherman's popularity as a man of economy, is on the rise. Nevertheless, the contest is doubtful, the friends of General Wood being sanguine. Others still significantly assert that neither of these gentlemen will be chosen, but a third man, who wisely keeps dark, will be the lucky man. The question is—who is he?

THERE was deposited at the United States Mint for coinage at Philadelphia, during the month of August, $707,553 32 in value of gold, and $10,334 32 in value of silver—in all of deposits, $717,767 64. The gold coinage during the month was $617,950 50, mostly in double eagles; $18,500 20 of silver, almost entirely in half dollars, and $51,500 of one, two and three cent pieces. The total value of the coinage of the month is $688,040 88, and the whole number of pieces coined is three millions, ninety-nine thousand and twenty-eight. The copper coinage, though still above three millions for the month, is little more than half the monthly production for the last two or three years, when the small coins were much less in number. Where have they all gone to? and what a nuisance they must prove should they come free on the market.

THE Artists' Sketch Club of Philadelphia has offered a prize of $2,000 for the finest work of art illustrative of the great American rebellion. Contributions for this prize must be sent in by the 1st of December, 1866, framed and ready for exhibition, and must be the work of residents of the country. Besides this, the club offers $200 for the finest painting in oil, and $200 for the next best; $100 for the best specimen of sculpture, and $50 for the second; $75 for the finest painting in water colors, and $50 for the second; $75 for the best drawing in crayon, lead pencil, pen and ink, sepia or India ink, and $50 for the second best; $75 for the best specimen of illumination or fancy designing of any kind, and $50 for the second best.

MINNESOTA is building railroads rapidly. One road from St. Paul to Superior is surveyed, and it is said that the means are provided to build it within a short time. This will be a great enterprise for the State, for a hundred and thirty miles of rail will place them almost as near New York by water as Chicago is. Another road, intended to run to the Red River country, in British territory, is now in operation fifty miles, and will soon be finished to St. Cloud. Still another, partly built, will run from Minneapolis and St. Paul, southwest to Rochester, to meet the Winona and Mankato railroad.

A PLAN of preventing boiler incrustations, recently adopted in France, consists in lining the boiler with a metallic network at some distance from the sides. The theory is, that the lime salts will be deposited upon this network, which can be easily removed, and from which the crust can be readily detached.

MARRIED.

MILLER—CRAWFORD—On Tuesday, September 5, 1865, at Steubenville, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Oakey, Rev. S. W. MILLER, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Miss LIXNIE L. CRAWFORD.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Cures Neuralgia in Five Minutes.
Cures Headache in Ten Minutes.
Cures Toothache in One Minute.
Cures Rheumatism in one Day.

READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1865.—My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and knees. I tried the doctors, and all the patent medicines I heard of without receiving any benefit until I bought a bottle of McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk without the slightest pain. May God bless him and he us others the same good. THOS. WRIGHT, Fifth Ward.

Sold at McCLAIRAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth street. au25

McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

McBride's King of Pain.
McBride's King of Pain.
McBride's King of Pain.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
And all genuine Patent Medicines.
Sold at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
Sold at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
Sold at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
Sold at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.

No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

se7:3tEOD

$25 READ THIS! $25

A Message to or from the "Old Country," by the celebrated

"INMAN." "ANCHOR."

Or Liverpool and London-ery Steamship Lines, at GREENLEE'S Exchange Office, Call and see the rates. Sight drafts for sale. Apply to

Foreign Emigrant Office, 66 Smithfield st.
se6:ocd-2w

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET.

NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us EDWARD AGNEW, in the manufacture of Japanned and Stamped Tinware and Tinners' Goods. The firm will be FLEMING, TORRENS & CO.

JOHN FLEMING,
JOSEPH TORRENS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1865. se6-1w

C. C. BOYLE. JAS. RICHEY, JR.

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,

Lumber Dealers, Allegheny City,

NEAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Paling, Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of Lumber sawed to order. se4-2t-TuF

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

FOR SALE.—

A Photograph Gallery,

On one of the principal business streets of Pittsburgh. Complete set of instruments already furnished. For particulars address "PHOTOGRAPHS," Commercial office, Pittsburgh. se6-1w

FIFTY DOZEN

Gum Suspenders,

LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES,

AT THE

GREAT SALE OF GOODS,

AT COST AND UNDER, AT

McClelland's Auction Rooms,

55 FIFTH STREET.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS and SHOES

CLOSING OUT AT AND BELOW COST.

se6

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Auction Bought at New York,

NOW FOR SALE AT

McGratty's Clothing House,

Southwest corner Diamond and Ohio streets.

Allegheny City, Pa.

Mr. J. C. KLEET, Jr., having just returned from New York, where he has bought a large stock of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which he is now prepared to make up in the best and most fashionable styles, and at

UNSURPASSABLE LOW FIGURES.

We have also on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for Men, Youths and Boys wear. All styles of furnishing goods, &c. Don't forget—South-west corner of Ohio street and Diamond, Allegheny City. se6-1w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of WM. M. BEETEM, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1865 at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undivided five-eighth, part of the following described real estate and other property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz: Those certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Wilkins Township, Allegheny county, bounded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, by lands of Henry Chalfant, Moore, the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike Road, lands of James Lowrie, Robert Sampson, Wade Sellers. Said tracts contain about 245 acres of fine surface land. 200 acres of which are covered with excellent timber. There are also about 250 acres of coal lying under the above and adjoining tracts of land, with a vein of about 4 feet 8 inches in thickness. On the above premises, to be sold as part of the coal property, are seven miner's houses, two stables, blacksmith shop and tools, one mule, Frailroad iron, with heavy rail for locomotive, pit track, dock house, inclined plane screws, tipple, scales, 50 four wheeled dump cars, 54 pit cars, and sufficient material for building thirteen more, 9 mules, 9 horses, 18 sets of harness, 11 carts and wagons, 1 pair of timber wheels, frames for coal yard and office, and lease of office, &c., &c. The administrators are authorized to sell the entire interest of the decedent in the property, either as a whole, or in parts to suit the convenience of the purchasers. The coal is equal to any in this region for manufacturing or family use. The surface land is well adapted for gardening or farming purposes, and the part that fronts on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike Road is desirable for country residences.

A plan of a proposed subdivision of the surface lands can be seen at the office of I. G. Macfarlane & Co., at No. 1 Canal street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Exchange.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth on the confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE SHIRAS, Jr., at No. 160 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, or to the undersigned at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,
JOSEPH M. STUART,
Administrators of Wm. M. Beetem, deceased.

The undersigned, owner of the remaining undivided three-eighths part of the above described property, will also offer his interest for sale at the same time and place.

I. G. MACFARLANE.

se5-2aw-3t-a-a-w

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY,

Office, cor. Penn and Wayne sts.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock $150,000
Working Fund 25,000
Par Value of each Share 81 00

OFFICERS:

President ..... S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer ..... ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Graham, Frank Snyder,
James Graham, J. G. Weir,
Stephen Lawson, H. W. Ritchie.

au30 tf

30 DRUMS VIRGINIA TWIST,

Will be sold very low, for cash.
Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House
se5

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS—For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

TWO PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
Also, offices and rooms.
se7-6t E. D. GAZZAM.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Mr. A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, will

EXAMINE THE APPLICANTS FOR WILKINS TP.,

on MONDAY, September 11, 1865, (commencing at 9 A. M.,) in Wilkinsburg School House.

se7-2t JOHN BLACK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

To Sink a Well Sixty Feet Deep,

FIVE FEET DIAMETER.

Will be received by
KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1865. No. 80 Wood st.
se7-1t

OIL LEASES FOR SALE—NOW IS the time to negotiate for well selected tracts, from 2 to 50 acres, extending 20 years, with one-eighth royalty to land owner, with first-class derricks erected if errqired, some of which are within a short distance of good paying wells. Said tracts are located on all the most prominent runs, tributaries of Dunkard Creek. These leases will be sold cheap, or the whole may be put in companies on favorable terms. Address J. SHELDON MALLARY, Greensboro, Greene co., Pa. se7-2taw1m

FOR SALE—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH,

held on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the current year:

P. C. SCHWEITZER, of Cambria, O.
M. L. HILLER, of New York.
JNO. C. HAVEROTTE, of Pittsburgh.
P. R. MERTZ, of Pittsburgh.
H. C. REINEMAN, of Pittsburgh.
H. RONEGGER, of Pittsburgh.
H. P. MUELLER, of Pittsburgh.

Also, C. SCHWEITZER, as President, and R. HONEGGER as Treasurer and Secretary.

R. HONEGGER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se7-3t

FOR SALE—

Two desirable country residences, situate at Torren's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near East Liberty. The lot contains 5 acres. The improvements are

TWO 2-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,

One containing 7 rooms, the other (nearly new) containing 12 rooms, finished in the best style, with all the modern improvements, and a good STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE connected with each house. There is also a choice VARIETY OF FRUIT TREES, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. The ground is in the HIGHEST STATE OF CULTIVATION, and ornamented with shade trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with never failing spring of pure soft water. For further particulars enquire on the premises, to FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street, Pittsburgh.

September 7, 1865. se6-6t

SEPTEMBER 11TH.—100 BUILDING LOTS—Second great auction sale in subdivision of McCausland's Grove, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., September 6, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.—Sealed proposals are invited until the 16th day of September, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

One Thousand Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and the bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids will be received, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and to be delivered in such quantities daily, as the Government may direct, either at the warehouses or railroad depot in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new, oak barrels, hand lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and of a superior quality.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, which can be obtained at this Office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not possessing property.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to Capt. C. S. V. SMITH, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Depot No. 223 Q street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

se7-3t E. T. BRIDGES, Capt. C. S. V.

OPERA

GLASSES,

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

AT

DUNSEATH & CO.'S

Jewelry Store,

56 Fifth Street.

TRIMMINGS.

F. H. EATON,

NO. 17 FIFTH ST.

NOW ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRADLEY'S SKIRTS.

THREE PATTERNS.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS,
Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS,
And NOTIONS.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

se7

PAPER FASTENERS.

PAPER, all sizes and qualities:
BLANK BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS,
MEMORANDUMS,
Mason & Hughes' PATENT POCKET-BOOKS,
TIME BOOKS,
DRAY BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

se6-tf 39 FIFTH STREET.

NOBBY—VERY NOBBY!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

—AT—

THE PITTSBURGH

Cloak and Mantilla Store,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

We are now manufacturing

FALL AND

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Kissingen, Bavaria—Politics in Germany—The Schleswig-Holstein Difficulty—The Mineral Springs of Kissengen.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial
BATH KISSINGEN, BAVARIA, August 14, 1865.

Political matters in Germany still turn upon the question, "who shall own Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia or some pretender, upon the right of inheritance?" Prussia has got hold of the duchies by possession, and will keep them in spite of every other power, Austria and the German Bund not excepted. If Austria was not bankrupt, or if her credit was still good enough to contract a sufficient loan for the expenses of a war, Prussia might give in, let some pretender, whose claim might be the best or strongest, have the Duchies, and merely hold the protectorate over him; but as Austria is utterly poor, utterly exhausted in her resources, and cannot make any loan at all, except on the most ruinous conditions, Prussia will only consult her own interest, and care nothing for the combined opposition of Austria and the German Bund (Confederation of the German States), no matter how much noise it will make. The army of Prussia and her credit are excellent, and so she thinks she can meet any emergency.

There is some excitement just now all over Germany for fear a war would be inevitable between Austria and Prussia on account of their relative positions in the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, but I do not believe that Austria will risk a war just now for the Duchies. They are too far distant from the Austrian borders to do her much good, if she had them as her own, or if she shared their protectorate and partial possession with Prussia, while Prussia joins Schleswig-Holstein, and would gain important seaports by her acquisition. It is true, Prussia is not popular at all with the other German States; her Government is even very unpopular at home, for reasons already stated in my former correspondence, and otherwise well known in America; but Austria is, if possible, still more unpopular in Germany, and her Government still more distrusted by her own people.

Even Bavaria, related to Austria by marriage, religion and many historical events, does not seem to declare openly in favor of Austria, though she appears to hate Prussia from the bottom of her heart. Whether she fears Prussia would swallow her in case of Austria's defeat, or whether she has no confidence in the Imperial family of Austria, is yet a mooted question with me. Perhaps both reasons combined operate upon Bavaria; for the eager appetite of Prussia for swallowing is as well known as the ability of the Imperial stock of Austria to govern is generally doubted. Hence the smaller States of the German Confederacy not agreeing amongst themselves, hardly know what else to do than to give evidence of their existance by some fuss raised in their papers, whenever they think that either Prussia or Austria is stepping beyond proper limits. Their threats are never heeded, though.

Prussia is at present undoubtedly the strongest power of Germany, and perhaps destined to unite all the German States with her, if they are to be united at all in any other way than by a revolution terminating in a Republic; for unpopular as the heads of the Prussian Government are, the Prussian House of Commons has on the other hand taken a firm and noble stand, and will not likely yield an inch of its constitutional rights to the arrogance of the Government and the nobility, as long as it is supported by such exemplary law Judges as now occupy the benches that stand United they will form a strong barrier against the aggressions of the nobility and its attempts to break down the Constitution. Consequently, the Prussian people, represented by such men of their own election, cannot be unpopular with the rest of Germany, no matter how little the present Prussian Government is trusted. The latter will, it is believed, have to change eventually its tone and tactics, and to accommodate itself more to the demands of the age.

The time will likely soon come, when the majority of the people of the different German States will care less for the particular royal stock that is to represent the head of their common Government, than the Constitution which is to guarantee their rights; and that gained, much is gained. If, for instance, Prussia swallows the rest of Germany, she herself ceases to be Prussia in the former sense; she will be just as much absorbed in Germany as the rest of Germany in her. Upon this point the more intelligent class of the German people, and amongst them many civil officers of high standing, do agree; only the illiterate part of the population have a prejudicial preference for their own princely families.

The National Association of Oldenburg, in a meeting of August 7th last, declared itself unanimously and decidedly in favor of a union with Prussia, on the ground, that they could make their little State available only by uniting with the strongest one. The people of Schleswig-Holstein, as yet hostile to the idea of an addition to Prussia, may follow the track of Oldenburg before long. The more this principle will gain ground, the sooner will all Germany be united—the sooner it will approach the republic.

KISSINGEN, ITS MINERAL SPRINGS, &C.

Turning from politics, I cannot refrain from giving your readers a description of this place, its mineral springs, arrangements for bathing, regulations, customs, &c., during the season. The town of Kissingen, numbering about ——— hundred regular inhabitants, dates its origin as far back as the year ———. It is situated on the left bank of the little river Saal, surrounded by beautiful hills and valleys, and was formerly a fort.

Its growth was slow, until within the last twenty years, when the Government of Bavaria commenced to take pains and to spend money for improvements of the place, by planting parks, laying out shaded lawns, building bathing houses with the very best improvements of the age, paying due regard, to good taste, convenience and usefulness in general. The waters of the four different mineral springs (Rakoczy, Pandur, Max and Saal) were analyzed, their constituent parts or ingredients ascertained, and hence their application for this or that disease, in such and such quantities, with such and such admixtures, changes, &c., scientifically suggested and by following experiments settled. Thus the bathing place soon became a place of renown and attraction, as well by its judicious arrangements as by its many cures. The number of guests increased annually and required more houses for boarding, bathing, entertainments, &c. The town henceforth grew fast, business flourished, old houses made room for new ones of splendid style, and the number of guests this season, it is presumed, will amount to over ten thousand. They will spend millions of guilders in a few months, and then leave the town, a dead place for the balance of the year; for Kissingen has no manufacturing facilities, and consequently no factories of any consequence, except the Saline for the manufacture of salt; nor much of trade, except in the bathing season. The nearest railroad connection is at Schweinfurt, some fifteen miles distant.

Kissingen has an elevation of five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and, therefore, a salubrious climate. If it was situate much higher, sudden changes of the temperature would be felt too keenly by the patients, and if lower, the heat of the summer would become oppressive, and likewise interfere with a successful cure. A healthy climate, dry roads, well shaded lawns for taking walks, an excellent orchestra, which discourses delicious music from six to eight o'clock in the morning and evening in the cure-garden for the benefit of the guests, a library and reading-room, a tolerably good theatre from eight to ten o'clock in the evening, shooting-houses, billards, ten-pin alleys, and other recreative entertainments do much assist the mineral springs and the (many) physicians, to effect a cure. While the use of all kinds of liquors in connection with the drinking of the several mineral waters is generally prohibited, the above mentioned recreations are much recommended by the doctors and much resorted to by the patients. It gives them exercise, appetite, rest, sleep; it does them real good, especially if the mind be clear of business, and other cares. Gambling is not allowed at Kissingen, and is now prohibited in every one of the numerous places of that kind of Germany, except Wiesbaden, Hamburg, and some third town, the name of which I do not recollect.

The tables of the boarding houses and restaurants are supplied with such victuals as are considered healthy by the physicians, and enumerated as such in the "guide for the guests"—de22

The following appeared in a portion of our issue yesterday morning.

The Revival of Business.

[From the (N. Y.) Economist.]

At last, we witness the general renewal of business activity which has been expected to succeed the war. The past fortnight has been one of the most remarkable, for trading excitement, in the history of New York commerce. The entire Union has had a full representation of its merchants in our markets; all of whom bring large orders for goods, and want to have them immediately executed. It would appear as though the entire community had suddenly awoke to the fact that they need almost everything a civilized public consume, and were intent upon ending the severe economy of war times, and celebrating the return of peace, by supplying themselves with every commodity they could destre,—a most sensible and wholesome jubilee, none will deny. A glance at our chief business streets will reveal such a scene of activity as has not greeted the eye during the four sad years happily closed. Men of every State and Territory in the Union are hurrying to and fro in search of goods they cannot find, and snatching up almost anything they can lay hands upon, the markets being absolutely bare of merchandize. In nearly all branches of industry, there is a scarcity of hands, so that it is impossible to produce the ordinary quantity of goods.

The cotton mills, after using extraordinary efforts to procure hands, are unable to run more than two-thirds of their machinery, and should September prove a dry month, many of the mills run by water-power will be compelled to stop their works until the return of rains. The woolen mills, though possessing a much larger productive ability than before the war, are yet unable to keep up with the demand for goods,—a fact, however, in part attributable to the special preference shown for fine fabrics, of which a given amount of machinery produces a much less quantity of yards than it would of commoner fabrics. From these causes, the production is necessarily limited, and, in fact, very much below the current demand. Probably at no period since 1830, has the production of cotton and woolen fabrics been engaged so far ahead of delivery as to-day. The same condition of things prevails among the importers. Although the importation is very largely ahead of that for the same period of last fall, yet there is the greatest scarcity of all kinds of goods, and buyers find it impossible to assort their stocks. In the foreign market, as in the domestic, there is a decided preference for the finer class of fabrics, while low priced goods are taken only because it is impossible to find sufficient of better qualities.

Of course, the result of such a condition of things is a great advance in prices. The ordinary estimates of value are for the moment disregarded. No one asks the price of cotton, or nicely calculates how much it costs to make standard sheetings, to produce Gilbert's flannels, or Harris' cassimeres. "Bearing" the market is out of the question; all are, by the force of circumstances, "bulls;" and naturally prices every day go higher. This is all well: it is in strict conformity with the law of supply and demand, and could not be otherwise. But let none dream that this manufacturers' harvest will continue forever. The current large profits are sure to induce an early increase of the supply, and we may confidently anticipate a piling up of stocks as the sequel of the present scarcity.

One very gratifying feature of the markets is the large number of Southern merchants present. Many of them proceed first to call on their old creditors and make a settlement of their anti-war debts. Some come with cotton vouchers, which being guaranteed by insurance companies are found available for the purchase of goods. Others bring gold; others greenbacks; others State stocks or other securities, and others come equipped with bank credits. Their purchases are not individually large, averaging from $5,000 to $15,000; but the aggregate of their transactions is a material element in the prevailing activity. With but rare exceptions, the spirit of the Southern merchants is praiseworthy. They talk freely of the past; regard the war as a most unfortunate affair, but disagreeable; appear glad to recognize the perpetuation of the family relation, and to renew their former commercial relations. Judging from the men who represent here the commercial class of the South, we have but little to fear politically from that section. They have no idea of being other than law-abiding citizens, and would be the very last to give their influence to the promotion of new political troubles.

It is a noteworthy fact that the present immense transactions are done to a very large extent upon cash terms. This is not surprising, considering that the large circulation of government credits lessens the requirements for individual credits. It is not to be expected, however, that these cash basis will be long perpetuated. For the last four years, while business has been contracted and the government has been steadily issuing its promises to pay, it has been perfectly easy to dispense with the use of trade credits. But as trade gradually expands we shall find the necessity for credit renewed, and shall steadily lapse back into our former methods of doing business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENITIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when as a superior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a glossy, lasting black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts.
ec23-1y

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
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N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
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H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAM'L M'CLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

my27-3m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
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B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
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HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. FELTON,	

de22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 82 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. MILLER, Jr.	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McCALLEY,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES	DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE DARSIE	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. WICKETSON,	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

de24-1y

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures Marine, stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN McCONOMY, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
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HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

je6-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwelling Houses and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Cargoes, Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. W. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. McKEE,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HARMAR LOVE,
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WM. PHILLIPS, President.
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WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh.

P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

je16-1y

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

1y8

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

GEO. S. BRYAN..... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jy7-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. Jy2

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 67 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pattesville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 60 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. fe6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at 82 and under, 2 cents per share.
Do do 82 and up to $100, ¼ per cent.
Do do $25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do $100 and over, ½ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my28-1y

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.

oc26-1y-eod

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
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PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

au23-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabra Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA,

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is guaranteed to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors, it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City.
R. E. Sellers & Co. N. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. M. Fulton, 7th street, and JOSEPH H. KEATING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.

Send by Express everywhere. 1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

Female Regulating PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pains in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have ever existed, and is the only safe, certain and speedy remedy ever discovered. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and when she finds that all obstructions take place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all ladies they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them as different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 36 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond near Fourth. no22

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and car constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city, at
PETTO HEMHOLD,
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Heimoid. se14-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

Office and Yard, Marion & Scott, General Agent, Allegheny City.
dec26

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Fire, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. fe1

LIME—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
fe2

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separately from the Mill, a Grist Mill, also a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwelling for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly —unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River at all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmiths Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and Lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, or the same may be added to said valuation in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give terms of sale until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.
le21-1oct

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

my7-6

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned now offer the balance of their stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

In order to dispose of the same before the FALL TRADE sets in. At the same time we inform the public that we have already received a large and well assorted line of Goods, suitable for the FALL TRADE, consisting of Heavy, Dark and Light Colored

Cassimere Suits,
PANTS AND VESTS,
CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

We also have a great variety of
White Shirts; Hats;
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Linen and Paper Collars,
Neckties and Scarfs;
Kid, Leather, Woolen and Cotton Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Suspenders;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,

And a great many articles, too numerous to be mentioned, all of which we are enabled to sell

Below Their Actual Value,

Owing to their being purchased before the late rise in goods. You will therefore find it to your interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
47 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATER.
au6

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At 63 Market Street.
SOUTH & ROSS.

au22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable rates. S. BAZIRE,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received from auction

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,
300 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,

Which they offer to the trade

At a Small Advance.

au21-1m

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER..... C. L. STRAUB..... WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF-SKINS. ja5-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as sole, harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calf-skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calf-skins, and oberlout oak back. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja27

UNION MOWERS PLOWS,
SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES
Hay Elevators, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street,
my27-da3m PITTSBURGH

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my25-1y

UTILITY WORKS.—McLEAN & STROUS, sole manufacturers of Utility Locks, Utility Shutter and Butt Hinges, and McLEAN'S PATENT WINDOW SASH SUPPORTERS. Also, manufacture superior Counter Scales, Grindstone Hangings, Bed Castors, Strap Hinges, and a general assortment of Builders' and Cabinet Hardware, Sash Weights and Cord, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. Office and warehouse,
au10-1y No. 153 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."

J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. fe22-3m

CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS. Gold Mounted Rubber Pencils, Artist Pencils, and Gum Rubber Propelling Pencils, for sale at the Stationery Store of W. S. HAVEN,
au8 Corner Wood and Third sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly —unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

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It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, or the same may be added to said valuation in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

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Cassimere Suits,
PANTS AND VESTS,
CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

We also have a great variety of
White Shirts; Hats;
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Linen and Paper Collars,
Neckties and Scarfs;
Kid, Leather, Woolen and Cotton Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Suspenders;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,

And a great many articles, too numerous to be mentioned, all of which we are enabled to sell

Below Their Actual Value,

Owing to their being purchased before the late rise in goods. You will therefore find it to your interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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JOHN HALL & CO.,
Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street,
my27-da3m PITTSBURGH

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my25-1y

UTILITY WORKS.—McLEAN & STROUS, sole manufacturers of Utility Locks, Utility Shutter and Butt Hinges, and McLEAN'S PATENT WINDOW SASH SUPPORTERS. Also, manufacture superior Counter Scales, Grindstone Hangings, Bed Castors, Strap Hinges, and a general assortment of Builders' and Cabinet Hardware, Sash Weights and Cord, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. Office and warehouse,
au10-1y No. 153 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

**"SMOKY C

The Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodation	5:30 p m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	11:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Philia. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	2:30 p m	Philia. Express	9:30 p m
Johnstown Accm.	3:00 p m	Johnstown Accm.	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d " "	11:30 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
3d " "	4:35 p m	3d " "	2:05 p m
4th " "	6:30 p m	4th " "	6:30 p m
Penn Accommdn.	10:30 p m	Penn Accommd'n	7:50 a m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m

N. Castle & Erie.. 6:40 a m | N. Castle & Erie.. 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	7:50 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 9:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:05 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:30 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

OIL.

WM. M. MURRAY ..... L. WILCOX

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap42-ly

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. jel2-6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 141 Wood street,

PENNOCK & TOTTEN,

(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezing, Rolling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-ly

HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,

No. 58 Smithfield Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Stretched, Cemented and Rivetted Leather Belting and Hose.

Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose, Wool Packing Fire Buckets.

Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.

Hose Couplings and Nozzles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.

Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap14-tf

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, corner Penn and Wayne Sts.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—SAM'L GRAHAM.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON,	I. S. RISDON,
WESLEY COULTER,	SAM'L GRAHAM,
F. D. GAIST,	W. C. RISDON.

H. W. RITCHIE. se21-ly

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

MURRAY OIL COMPANY.

W. P. MURRAY, PRESIDENT.
J. H. LYDAY, SECRETARY and TREASURER.

This Company owns in Fee Simple a Farm containing EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES AND FORTY-FIVE PERCHES, located on Brevort Run, (a tributary to Cherry Run,) and lying between Cherry Run and Oil Creek.

TWENTY-EIGHT LEASES have already been made to responsible parties, among whom will be found the names of some of the oldest and most successful operators on the Creek.

The entire tract will accommodate from 125 to 160 Wells.

The farm is surrounded by four of the most celebrated oil producing farms on Oil Creek and Cherry Run and is in close proximity to the "Reed" and "Mountain" Wells, and about one mile from the "Wild nut Bend" Well. The company offer a limited number of shares at the Subscription Price—

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE.

Maps of the property, together with all information regarding the property, and organization of the Company can be obtained at the office of

STEEL & BAILEY, Agents,
my26-tf Wilkins Hall.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se20 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.

The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right for Allegheny county to manufacture BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS for CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, at a fair price, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent, as the patent fee is included in our price per foot.

Founders and others now manufacturing this Pipe will please take notice.

Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange Pipe, as well as Castings generally, furnished promptly on receipt of order.

PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
Successors to Joseph Pennock.
FULTON FOUNDRY,
mh28-6m Office and Warerroom, No. 141 Wood st.

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR

A very superior article of

WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.

For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.
ly21-6m

HOLDEN'S, ARNOLD'S, LAUGHLIN & BUSHFIELD'S WRITING FLUID,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
au31

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

se20

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD,

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES'T. SAM. R. McCLEAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 6, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old		107 50
United States 7-30's 1st series	99 25	99 75
United States 10-40's	91 50	
United States Certificates	98 00	
Gold	1 41	
Pittsburgh 5's	97 25	
Allegheny City 6's	97 25	
Lawrence County 6's	41 00	
Butler County 6's		85 00
Boatmen's Insurance Co		60 00
Cash Insurance		60 00
Exchange		55 00
Allegheny National Bank		130 00
Fourth National		130 00
Iron City National Bank	80 50	
Bank of Pittsburgh	81 00	
People's National Bank	101 00	
Third National	125 00	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil		6 50
Columbian	24 50	
Cherry Run Central		60
Cherry Run and Pithole		75
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		75
Caldwell		2 25
Central Basin		60
Burrell		80
Federal		80
Mercantile		60
McAboy		80
Murray		60
Oil Basin of Philadelphia	6 50	
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 05	
Pithole	1 45	
Pittsburgh and New York	90	
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	1 20	
Ritchie	62	
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	30	
Union Lubric	20	
Western Pennsylvania	1 10	
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	60	
Compound Lubricating	2 00	
Bergen Coal and Oil	25	
Germania	4 00	
Diamond	1 10	
Whitely Creek	2 00	
Phillips	5 00	
Gold at 11 a. m., 141.		

WEDNESDAY, September 6—P. M.

In our local stock market we can hear of no transactions, excepting a sale of Columbia at 25½. The list of the Bankers' and Brokers' Board show some very low prices asked for what were at one time considered good oil companies, and we presume a lower bid would readily purchase many of them. A well like that of the last one on the United Sales occurring on one of our local company's property, would send the stock up like a rocket, and so far as the locality and other circumstances are concerned, there is really no reason why such a strike should not at any day occur. Bank oil stocks are firm, and still readily offered at a very fair advance above par. Fourth National, 112; Citizens', 81½; Merchants', 55½; Bank of Pittsburgh, 81; Iron City inquired for at 80½; People's National at 101, and Third National, 125.

The oil stock market in New York to-day was dull and prices still a shade lower than yesterday. United States at morning Board brought 28; Pithole Creek 87½; Webster 180; and at the afternoon Board Oil Creek sold down to 335, without any change in United States, Pithole Creek or Webster, which were firm at the prices of the morning Board. The weather continues extremely hot, and operators are out of town, and it cannot be expected that much activity will prevail until after the heated term.

In Philadelphia the only oil stock on the list that has changed for the better is Sugar Creek, and it holds its advance figure. The others can scarcely maintain a nominal value.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

Capital	$14,442,450	$14,442,350
Loans	50,577,243	50,698,999 Dec. $187,744
Specie	1,425,197	1,166,286 Dec. 58,911
Legal Tenders	19,630,768	19,025,184 Dec. 202,991
Deposits	38,944,910	38,417,473 Dec. 41,437
Circulation	8,963,223	8,967,223 Dec. 2,500

The bank exhibit of averages this week shows a decline in each of the several leading items. The decline in legal-tender notes is largest, $202,994; the loans fell off $180,744, and the deposits, $41,437.

—The last statement of the Associated Banks of New York, reflects an easy condition of monetary affairs. The items show an increase of more than two millions, the deposits of nearly a million and a quarter, the legal tender notes of three millions, and the circulation of half a million. The specie, however, has experienced a further decrease of more than half a million, leaving only $14,443,827 in the banks.

The total reduction in the debt on the national debt between the end of July and the end of August, has been the subject of favorable comment at all the financial points. It shows that the hitherto great borrower—Government—has been out of the market during that time; but, nevertheless, its disbursements have been going forward steadily. The net amount of currency in the Treasury on the 31st of July was $81,401,774, whereas on the 31st of August this sum had been reduced to $72,782,283, a difference of $8,618,891. The five per cent. temporary loan has increased more than eight millions and a half, while the six per cent. temporary loan has decreased more than three millions and a half; and the old certificates have been taken up so much more rapidly than the new have been paid out that there is a decrease under this head of more than twenty-one millions and a half. The one and two years' five per cent. notes have been reduced six millions, and the three years' compound interest notes have increased to within a trifle of five millions. The fractional currency shows an increase of more than half a million, and the suspended requisitions have been reduced more than twelve millions and a half. The "coin in the Treasury" has increased more than ten millions, notwithstanding the reported sales of the Treasury from time to time.

—The receipts from Internal Revenue last Monday reached the unprecedented sum of four millions two hundred thousand dollars, being one million seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars greater than the receipts of any former day.

—The prices of Copper Stocks in Boston yesterday were as follows:

Central	40	Isle Royal	11
Copper Falls	25½	Minnesota	90
Franklin	99½	Quincy	93½
Hancock	5	Rockland	3½
Huron	42½	Superior	87

—The following items from the statements of the three Western Railroad companies, show a continued prosperity, and an increase over the previous year's earnings:

The comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the fourth week in August:

1865	$221,176
1864	197,900
Increase	$23,336

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in August:

1865	$38,579
1864	38,282
Decrease	$293

For the month of August:

1865	$238,605
1864	254,140
Increase	$16,955

Annexed are the earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for the fourth week in August:

1865	$37,117
1864	33,089
Increase	$4,028

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

September 5.—Market firm and the demand good at $4@6 90 for foundry, and $5@6 90 for cold blast. No. 1 round scrap.

Merchant bars, 4½c for B, 5½c for C.

Sheet, 6½@6¾c for B, 9½@9¾c for C.

Cast scrap iron, 1½@1½c.

Wrought scrap iron, 1½@2c.

Hot blast pig iron, $26 per ton.

Cold blast pig iron, $38 per ton.

Nail sales continued good, demand prevails, and prices are again higher; the market closing firm at an advance. Stocks are light and holders are not disposed to meet the demand freely at our quotations. We quote:

10 to 60	$3 82@5 90
8 to 6d	6 00@6 10
6 to 6d	6 00@6 10
4 to 6d	5 90@6 00
3d	6 00@6 10
20 " do	7 05@7 10
12 " do	8 05@8 10
30, fine blue	9 05@9 10
20 " do	9 05@9 10
Cut spikes	9 05@9 10

The terms for selling manufactured iron have been changed to cash basis. This necessity has been brought about, as all articles going into the manufacture of iron are sold only for cash. The market is very firm, with a good demand.

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

September 4.—Pig Iron—Hot Blast $26@28; Cold Blast $30@32.

Iron and Nails—The trade during the week has been brisk. Nails are scarce, with an upward tendency in prices. We quote: Nails, 6@8c; stone coal bar iron, 4½@5c; charcoal do, 6½@7c; sheet iron, heavy sizes, 6½@7c; Juniata steel iron, 12c; steel wire, 16c.

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Boston *Shipping List* says, for California there is some inquiry, but the quantity going forward is comparatively small. No shipments from this port or New York the past week.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1865.	1864.
For the week, cases	4,021	4,902
Since January 1st	44,037	54,286
Total	48,058	59,188

Showing a falling off compared with last year of 7,250 cases.

Soap and Candles at Cincinnati.

Star candles advanced to 20 lb, and the tendency of other articles is toward higher prices, though, with the above exception, no change has yet taken place. We quote:

Star candles full weight, ℔ lb	26c.
" 14 oz	25c.
Opal candles	22c.
Common tallow candles	18½c.
Tallow candles pressed	19½c.
German soap	14c.
German extra	14½c.

Oils at Cincinnati.

Linseed oil sold in small lots at $1 70, but many decline to sell at less than $1 75. The rapid advance has, however, checked purchases, and buyers in many cases expect a reaction in prices, and are disposed to hold back for further developments. Lard oil is quiet but firm at $2@2 05 for No. 1 and extra of current make. Winter strained is held at $2 10@2 15. Refined Petroleum is selling at 60@70c, duty free.

Coal at Cincinnati.

5 There is but a limited amount at the river unsold, and the rates by the barge-load are merely nominal. The retail prices were advanced during the week to 22 5 @23c for Ohio River, and 26c for Youghiogheny.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, September 7, 1865.

Business was not very active since the date of our last report. Dealers have no disposition to operate to any extent at the present figures, hence we have no large sales to record. The receipts of produce have fallen off, but there is, however, sufficient coming in to supply the wants of the jobbing trade. Bacon—The supply being nearly exhausted the market has settled down to inactivity, a few parcels of Shoulders and Sides being pretty much all that remains of last year's supplies. Of Plain and Sugar-cured Hams the market was bare, and the season is pretty much over. Grain—The demand has fallen off, and concessions would have to be made before large sales could be effected. The supply exceeds the demand. Wheat was the leading article, but the sales were not large. Oats would rank next. Eggs were in active demand at full prices. Butter remains scarce accompanied with steep prices. Flour—The market was steady but not very active. Holders generally are not disposed to give way, hence we have but few sales to record. Cheese—Firm with plenty of purchasers. The sales were liberal. Apples—The receipts were fully up with the demand prices being governed by the quality. Potatoes—The receipts are on the increase; Jersey sweets range from $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Business on the landing was moderately active. The Forest City left for Parkersburg with a good trip of freight and passengers. The Minerva took an early departure for Cincinnati with all the freight she could manage. The Yorktown, for St. Louis, was crowded, and the "Gleaner" will be found at the landing from Parkersburg. She will return at noon, so make ready for the oil regions. The Allegheny river is reported rising, with most of the side streams running in. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

Oysters—Are in active demand. The sale sales of 50 bbls at $2 50 per bbl. Stocks moderate.

Fish—The supply was short of the demand, hence the prices continue steep; sales of 300 bbls at 20c; 6 bbls at 20@22c.

Beef—The market remains firm, with a good demand; prices rule high; among the sales were 50 bbls fresh roll at 30c; 10 kegs and 8 packages do, at same price.

Hay—The receipts were not large, but were sufficient to meet the wants of the home trade; sales of 10 loads at scales at $17@20.

Grain—The market was not very active; buyers generally are holding off for lower prices. Oats—Sales of 300 bus from store at 85c; 1 car bulk at 49c; 1 car do, with use of sacks at 49c; 2 cars on track at 45c; 200 bush from store at 46c. Corn—Sales, with sales of 200 bus shelled at 70c. Barley—New sells at $1. Wheat—Choice winter red finds purchasers; sales of 500 bush from store at $2. Rye—Is held at $1 20.

Salt—The market was steady with a good local demand. We note sales of 150 bbls at $3 00, on track. The stock on the market at present is not large.

Flour—Prices have ruled steadily for some days past. The sales have comprised the lots to supply the jobbing trade of the city. The receipts have fallen off. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. Among the sales were—Extra family, 150 barrels winter wheat, $700 @8 25; 30 barrels do, same figures; 200 barrels do, $9 00@9 25; 50 barrels do, $10 00 per barrel. Superfine, 25 barrels spring wheat at $9 00@9 50, the latter figure for a choice article.

Lard—The supply becoming exhausted, and prices have further advanced. We note sales of 200 pkgs Galena at 18c.

Ashes—We have no change to note. Sales 4 tons pearls, from store, at 8½c per pound.

Pig Iron—The market remains firm, with a fair inquiry. Sales 300 tons Mahoning Valley, at $45 00, time.

Cheese—The market seemed firmer. The advance has been maintained, with sales as follows: 30 boxes Goshen, 23c; 20 boxes Hamburg, 22c; 20 boxes Ohio W. R., 17c; and 10 boxes Goshen at 20c.

Whiskey—The operations were only small. Prices ranged from 51c to 55c per barrel.

Grapes—We note sales of 12 boxes (20 pounds) at $3 00 per box.

Potatoes—The market was well supplied with the various descriptions. Sales of 20 bbls "Jersey Sweet" at $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

Whisky—Demand improving and prices looking up. Sales of 200 bbls Monongahela refined at 55c.

Quinces—We note sales of 9 bushels, the first transaction of the season, at 50c ₱ bushel.

Malt—The market was not very active. Sales of 300 bushels of barley malt at 87 50.

Rice—We note sales of 10 bbls Michigan, old, at 50c. The market was not very active.

Bacon—The market was firm, owing to light supplies. The only change worthy of note is the further advance in Shoulders, which is fully 1c per lb. The rates were: Shoulders, 18c; sides, 20½c; ribbed, 21c; plain hams, 24c. Sugar cured hams range from 30@33.

Seeds—Market inactive. Sales of 2 bbls timothy at $4 00. Flax inquired for—it would command good figures.

Groceries—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand for jobbing purposes. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, September 7, 1865.

Business was not very extensive. As regards crude oil the market was very firm, with a large inquiry for this article. The stock on hand has been reduced to a low ebb. This fact increased the firmness of holders, who were firm at 21c without packages, or bulk at 26c, packages included. Purchasers were anxious to close contracts for any reasonable amount for October and November delivery at the figures we have named, and as the time draws on for the latter. The receipts of crude by the Allegheny river amounted to 64 bbls. The prospect for a steam coal rise in that stream is favorable. Dispatches were received from various points on the Allegheny at Oil City. The weather was rainy and the river swelling. At Franklin there were twenty-four inches, and at Brady's Bend, four inches of boats that were on the way laid up, started for the oil regions. As a number of boats are known to be on the way down, an increase may be looked for before the close of the week. In our market holders were firm—buyers were plenty. The sales were: Crude at 21c without, and 26c with packages. The market will no doubt become more settled as the receipts increase, at present the advantage being on the side of holders. Refined—The demand has been large, with a further advance. In fact, holders have matters their own way. The last advance was established in bonded, with a liberal amount of transactions.

Crude—There was no stock to operate on, and dealers were unable to obtain consignments. Sales of 500 barrels were reported, 250 bbls, 21c, without packages; 250 bbls do, to arrive, 26c. Other small sales were made at the same range.

Refined Oil—Was active, with a good demand for forward and present delivery. Sales: 1,000 bbls bonded for October, E. O. B., Standard, 45c. This was the Philadelphia market. 1,000 bbls Brilliant, November delivery, West Pittsburgh, 45c; 100 bbls, Straw color, bonded, 46½c, on the spot; 500 bbls, light straw to color, P. C. B., November brand, 47c; 1,000 bbls do, November, 47c; 300 bbls do, on spot, 46½c; 400 bbls bonded, immediate delivery, Philadelphia, 44c. Prod ct was dull—we did not learn of any transactions.

Tar and Naptha—Were not in much favor, prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro. ..... 481 | J. T. Stockdale 162

Total 643

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 847 barrels refined, Philadelphia.

Ecky & Robbins, 50 barrels refined, Philadelphia.

Ecky & do, 50 barrels refined, New York.

Wightman & Anderson, 50 barrels tar, Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 112 barrels refined, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro & Co., 122 barrels refined, Philadelphia.

Wade Hampton & Co., 100 barrels refined, Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Ewing, 216 barrels refined, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 224 barrels refined, Philadelphia.

Total, 1,931.

GOING WEST.

Forsyth, Bro & Co., 56 barrels refined.

A. Kirk & Co., 37 barrels refined.

J. Grace, 10 barrels refined, Pittsburgh.

Oil Receipts per Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Co.

W B Hays, 40 barrels oil.

Bradley & McClelland, 1 barrel oil.

Louisville Lumber Market.

SEPTEMBER 4.—The trade is active, with a fair supply for the season on hand. We give below prices for the various grades:

PRICES PER 1,000 FEET:

Clear inch	$55 00
Second rate, inch	50 00
Third rate, inch	45 00
Box Boards, inch	40 00
Fencing, inch	37 50
Common	35 00
Selected	50 00
Second rate, inch, dressed	55 00
Third rate, inch, "	50 00
Shelving, "	50 00
Second rate Flooring	75 00
Third rate Flooring	65 00
Weatherboarding, dressed	50 00
Weatherboarding, rough	55 00
Plank Scantling and Joist	50 00
Hemlock rail timber	55 00
Laths per 1,000	4 50

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,

No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-ly

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

We have no change to notice either in demand or prices. A fair business is being done from yards at the following quotations:

Clear pine lumber, per 1,000 feet		$65 00
First common, "	"	52 00@55 00
Second " "	"	45 00
Third " "	"	30 00@38 00
Fine joists and scantlings	"	50 00@55 00
Siding "	"	50 00@55 00
Hemlock "	"	25 00
Shingles, 16 inch per M		9 00@10 00
"		5 00@6 00
Locust posts per 100		35 00@40 00
Cedar		60 00

Toledo Lumber Market.

September 5.—Clear, $80; 2d clear, $40; box, $40; stock boards, $19; common boards, $16; culled boards, $11; flooring, 2d, culled flooring, $28; flooring strips, $20; 2d do, $26; joist, scantling and timber, 1s per foot and under, $26; A 1 18-inch sawed shingles, $6 50; A No. 2 18-inch sawed shingles, $4 50; 18-inch sawed shingles, $3 50; do No. 2, $1; clear and second dressed flooring, $65; common dressed flooring, $58; common dressed siding, $56; second and clear dressed siding, $52; dressed stock common, 12-inch, $81; dressed common boards, $18; lath, $2 @2 25.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P. F. W. & C. Railroad—

Mee'nadlees, Jamison & Co, 3 boxes dry goods; Gardner & shipton, 6 boxes cheese; W Linhart, 15 bbls flour; H Biddle, 3 bbls sugar, 5 boxes do; Mellon & Bro, 3 bbls eggs; E A Fahnestock & Co, 9 boxes seating wax; F Kaiser, 1 box glass ware, 1 half-bbl wine; W B Sewell, 20 bbls apples; Smith & Bro, 5 bbls pears, 2 boxes pears, 1 box onions, 19 sacks oats; Hall & Spear, 1 car lumber; H P Adams & Son, 250 oil barrels; J B Lyons & Co, 150 bbls sand; McElroy & Co, 261 bbls paper; Pittsburgh Agricultural Works, 2 mowing machines; McCullough, Smith & Co, 22 sacks, 1 crate oats; J Seibert & Co, 2 bbls lotion; J. Kellogg, 86 salt hides, 21 calf skins, 18 dry hides, 82 green hides, 2 bbls sheep skins, 1 bbl tallow, 1 car metal; Schomaker & Lang, 100 barrels flour; J H Parker, 10 bbls lard oil, 15 bbls sugar-cured hams; W Sinnick & Co, 56 sewing machines; John Grier, 2 bbls tobacco; H Dalmyer, 2 do; W F Noble 15 sacks feathers, 1 do, 30 bush wheat; Jones & Laughlins, 8 bbls whiskey, 22 car wheels; Bill & Bro, 1 bale, 2 rolls leather; Whitmore, Wolff & Duff, 11 box stone, 6 castings, 1 car lumber; Hemphill & Co, 2 cars staves; First National Bank, 100 bbls flour; J Gardiner, 100 do; Watt & Shand, 200 do; D Wallace, 126 do; Dorrington & Co, 167 sks middlings; J B Canfield, 50 bbls flour; Head & Metzger, 24 kegs tobacco; R E Sellers, 1 box robes; R Sellers & Co, 46 sewing machines, John Grier, 2 bbls tobacco; H Dalmyer, 2 do; W F Noble 15 sacks feathers, 1 do, 30 bush wheat; Jones & Laughlins, 8 bbls whiskey, 22 car wheels; Bill & Bro, 1 bale, 2 rolls leather; Whitmore, Wolff & Duff, 11 box stone, 6 castings, 1 car lumber; Hemphill & Co, 2 cars staves; First National Bank, 100 bbls flour; J Gardiner, 100 do; Watt & Shand, 200 do; D Wallace, 126 do; Dorrington & Co, 167 sks middlings; J B Canfield, 50 bbls flour; Head & Metzger, 24 kegs tobacco; R E Sellers, 1 box robes; R Sellers & Co, 46 sewing machines, John Grier, 2 bbls tobacco; H Dalmyer, 2 do; W F Noble 15 sacks feathers, 1 do, 30 bush wheat; Jones & Laughlins, 8 bbls whiskey, 22 car wheels; Bill & Bro, 1 bale, 2 rolls leather; Whitmore, Wolff & Duff, 11 box stone, 6 castings, 1 car lumber; Hemphill & Co, 2 cars staves; First National Bank, 100 bbls flour; J Gardiner, 100 do; Watt & Shand, 200 do; D Wallace, 126 do; Dorrington & Co, 167 sks middlings; J B Canfield, 50 bbls flour; Head & Metzger, 24 kegs tobacco; R E Sellers, 1 box robes; R Sellers & Co, 46 sewing machines; 1,000 bush rye; shipped by rail at—at bbls flour.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts R. R.—

Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour, 7 bbls apples; T A McCleave & Co, 22 car wheels; Head & Metzger, 56 bxs tobacco, 10 half do, 10 do candles; W Bell, 1 package, 1 case tobacco; Mercer & Robinson, 10 box soap; J H Lippincott, 5 bbls sugar; Schuyler & Yorkamp, 2 cases tobacco; R Robinson & Co, 3 cases, 1 caddies tobacco; J Kelly, 50 bbls flour; I J Voigt, 1 do do; Chamberlain & Baisley, 25 box cheese; H Biddle, 4 kegs butter; Litzie & Mechlin, 55 bbls whiskey; Jones & Laughlin, 40 car wheels; G & J Seward, 1 carriage; W B Sewell, 1 car staves; J S Day, 26 sks corn; A. Hoevler, 10 sacks seeds.

Imports per Allegheny Vall-y R. R.—

Marsh, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; K S Government, 1 car grain, 2 car loads marketing; S Whiddon, 10 sks wool; Pittsburgh, 20 bbls apples; Hall & Spear, 10 packages fruit; Jas Irwin, 1 car carboys; L Bailey & Dalzell, 1 car nails; Stewart & Co, 6 sks do; Bell & Dalzell, 1 car nails; Stewart & Co, 6 sks do.

Imports Coal per Pitts & Connelsville RR

J Rutherford, 250 bushels coal; Moone & Co, 2,500 do; Laughlin & Co, 1,500 do; Moorhead & Co, 1,250 do; Bigham & Co, 1,375 do; J A Caroline, 500 do; C H Armstrong, 3,750 do; Morgan & Co, 1,000 bushels coke.

Imports per Pitts & Connellsville R.R.—

W Flaccus & Son, 1 car bark; J Finch, 14 barrels bark; Markle & Co, 50 bdls paper; J Madit, 7 bdls rods; Rhemer & Bro, 12 bxs.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1865.

STOCKS.

The stock market is moderately active and shows less spirit and firmness. The tone is feverish and holders appear desirous to realize on the late advance. Erie took a downward turn at the board. Cleveland and Pittsburgh active and made an advance. Ohio and Mississippi certificates quiet but firm. Stock market a little stronger at the second board and steady at the last board, but business was light. Government stocks steady. There is good inquiry for old 5-20s, based upon foreign orders but they are scarce and tend toward higher quotations. State bonds and miscellaneous shares quiet and steady.

GOLD

Stronger on account of the large export demand, and some purchases for speculation. Money is unchanged.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Were active to-day, with sales at the following rates: Rocky Run, 45; Oil Run, 45. Adamantine, 1.05; Inexhaustible, 35; Pithole Creek, 8 75; Plummer, 3 00; Buchanan Farm, 65; Excelsior, 1.22; Pac. Pack, 40; United States, 27 88; Webster, 180; Central, 19 50; Oceanic, 97; Oil Creek, 3 30; Watson, 90.

PETROLEUM

Market firm and prices higher for all descriptions; crude is in demand at 33c; refined, in bond, at 52@53c, and free at 71@74c.

DRY GOODS

Have been quite active thus far in the week, and the volume of business continues large. A number of jobbers from the principal cities of the west have gone home but will probably be back again shortly to replenish their stocks as trade has been as proportionately as that in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The "Gleaner" will be found at the landing from Parkersburg. She will return at noon, so make ready for the oil regions. The Allegheny river is reported rising, with most of the side streams running in. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 6—Gold more active; prices firmer. The demand for customs are at the rate of about $50,000 per day, the effect of which is apparent in an advance of 1½ per cent. The rate is in demand at 53c; refined in bond at 52@53c, and do free at 71@74c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Money more active at 5@6 per cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange a shade firmer at 109c per cent gold a shade easier, opening at 144¾, and closing at 144¾. Government stocks